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Loyalist Move Hints Attempt For War Truce

Premier Negrin calls a parley of British and French Envoys, presumably to discuss mediation.

PERPIGNON, France, Feb. 6 (AP)—Premier Juan Negrin of the Spanish Government, accompanied by Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, called a conference here today with British and French envoys to Spain, it was presumed for the purpose of discussing meditation in the Spanish civil war.

The Premier had followed his defeated Northern Army into France today.

The broken Government forces started their disorganized flight Feb. 5 when French authorities decided to permit them entry, to disarm them and to put them in concentration camps until their future could be arranged.

Twenty thousand had crossed into France this morning along with the continuing flood of civilian refugees. Sixty thousand more were expected. The rest of the northern force of 200,000 had been slain, deserted, or been taken prisoner.

Insurgent General Francisco Franco ruled the rich Catalonian Provinces the Loyalists forsook.

Dr. Negrin decided, Government sources said, nevertheless to carry on the fight in the central sector of Spain that the Government still holds.

This included Madrid, Valencia, and the strip between held by a Central Government Army estimated to number 500,000.

Cabinet Members in France

The Premier and four Cabinet Members entered France at Le Perthus at 3:45 a. m., after a conference with other Ministers in the Spanish border village of Agullana.

President Manuel Azaña, who was said to have favored peace along with the Catalonian and Basque Provincial Government Presidents, preceded Dr. Negrin and was reported en route to Paris.

With Dr. Negrin were Tomas Bilbao, Hospitalet Minister Without Portfolio; Segundo Blanco Gonzalez, Minister of Education; Ramon Gonzalez Pena, Minister of Justice, and Paulino Gomez Sainz, Minister of Home Affairs.

Insurgent domination of the north made the route from France by plane or ship the most practical one to Valencia and Central Spain.

Week-end efforts toward peace appeared unsuccessful, as had previous efforts, with the reported refusal of General Franco to accept anything short of absolute victory and unconditional surrender of Government forces.

Possibilities of Aid Seen

Premier Negrin was said to have the support of Army and Trade Union leaders in deciding to carry on the war, clinging to two slim possibilities that might be of aid: the outbreak of a general war, which might bring the French to oust Italian influence in Insurgent Spain; a split among the rival Insurgent factions, variously favoring full-fledged Fascism, restoration of the Monarchy, a moderate Rightist Government.

Any independent efforts by President Azaña and his followers to negotiate a peace would be hampered by the fact that they now are considered exiles and forbidden by the French Government to meet or to act as a foreign Government on French soil.

General Franco's armies were at Figueras, 16 miles from the border post of Le Perthus, this morning. To the west, they were at Seo de Urgel, 25 miles from the frontier town of Puigcerda.

In both main frontier passes, they were on the main highway to the border. It appeared to be only a matter of hours before General Franco's red and gold banner, that of the old Spanish Monarchy, would fly at the frontier.

French Troops at Border

French troops massed along their side of the border, bringing military order to prevail over the chaos of defeated Government troops and refugees moving from Spain into France.

One source of anxiety over possible border incidents was dispelled when diplomatic authorities reported that French officials here received assurances from the Insurgent command that Italian troops would not approach the frontier.

The Italian division operating with the Insurgents in Catalonia was reported to have been withdrawn to avoid any tension or the danger of a clash with the French Army.

The French Government had agreed to open the border yesterday to Spanish troops seeking to enter. It was closed to them during the night because of the difficulty of disarming them in the darkness.

London's misgivings aroused by Italian edict on Spain; Spain writes new chapter in war's havoc: Page 2.

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Economic Committee Witness

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William O. Douglas
Chairman, Security and Exchange Commission

Senate Bars Roosevelt Man For U. S. Virginia Judgeship

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Senate rejected today President Roosevelt's nomination of Floyd H. Roberts to be a Virginia Federal Judge. Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrats, had objected to the appointment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had disapproved the nomination by a vote of 15 to 3.

Senators Glass and Byrd testified before the Committee that the nomination was "personally offensive" to them.

The vote refusing confirmation was 72 to 9.

President Roosevelt told a press conference Friday that if the nomination was rejected, he would write a letter to Mr. Roberts which would be right interesting.

White House officials said Mr. Roosevelt might prepare the letter today. When written, they said, it will be made public at the White House.

Senator Glass, after the overwhelming vote against Mr. Roberts, was asked if it pleased him.

"Well," he drawled, "I think it should have been unanimous."

Amlie Testifies

Thomas R. Amlie disavowed sympathy with Communism today and in testimony before a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee during which he favored public ownership of the railroads.

The former Progressive Representative from Wisconsin testified at a hearing on his qualifications to serve on the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which he recently was nominated by President Roosevelt.

"I want to say that I am not a Communist and never have been a Communist," he said. The Wisconsin Legislature has protested Mr. Amlie's appointment, declaring he was a Communist.

Mr. Amlie told the committee his views on public ownership of the railroads were similar to those of Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the ICC.

Called a "Radical"

After Mr. Amlie finished testifying, William D. Carroll, Chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic Central Committee, told the Committee that Mr. Amlie was "one of the most radical men" in Wisconsin. He asked that his nomination be rejected.

Saying he had heard Mr. Amlie deny being a Communist, Mr. Carroll asked the Committee to "consider if one could not carry out and advocate the theories and principles of the Communist Party and not be a member of it."

Luther M. Walter, co-trustee of the Chicago Great Western Railway, testified that if President Roosevelt had known Mr. Amlie's economic views "he never would have" nominated him.

Mr. Walter described Mr. Amlie as "just a plain political upheaver."

U.S. Monopoly Survey Turns To Insurance

SEC Chairman says vast powers are wielded by companies in money markets of Nation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — The Government's monopoly investigation entered a spectacular phase today with a full-dress investigation of gigantic assets held by insurance companies of America—the first great investigation of the sort in 30 years.

It revealed in opening testimony before the Temporary Nation Economic Committee that 308 legal-reserve companies held aggregate assets of $26,249,049,219 on Dec. 31, 1937, and that by the end of 1938 the amount of assets had further increased "by nearly $1,500,000,000."

It showed that these assets are so vast they pull financial strings all over the Nation. "That," in the words of William O. Douglas, Chairman of the SEC, the first witness, "insurance company influence permeates areas of national importance, such as capital markets, supply of mortgage funds available to farmers, railroad reorganization, and perhaps the financing of low-rent housing."

"No policyholder need have any concern," said Mr. Douglas, "that any fact brought out in this inquiry will in any way jeopardize the protection which he counts upon through his insurance policy."

Who Pulls Strings?

Who pulls the financial strings of these companies? the committee demanded.

Opening testimony showed control of the mutual life companies rests theoretically with policy holders, who are the legal owners. But the indication was that very little actual control is exercised by the legal owners, who are the policy holders, and that real authority rests in an inner circle.

Time and again comment and memory went back to the year 1906 in New York when a young man with a rust-colored beard, named Charles Evans Hughes, made a national sensation and a national reputation for himself by investigating the insurance companies for the so-called Armstrong Committee. Mr. Douglas repeatedly referred to the Hughes disclosures, and prepared to check up—33 years later—on how far the recommendations then made had been carried out.

Committee Startled

The Armstrong Committee, he pointed out, had been startled by the aggregate of capital controlled by big insurance companies. Three individual companies, it was disclosed to the shocked America of 1906, each commanded approximately $500,-

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Administration - Utility Truce Seen Likely Boon to Heavy Industry: Financial Page.

Believes Flood Formula Found

By a Staff Photographer

Senator David I. Walsh Addresses Committee

The United States Senator and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appeared before the Massachusetts Committee with a compromise flood plan. With them is Representative Christian A. Herter (R), Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Export of Scrap Iron Called Blow to U. S. Arms Program

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Emory E. Smith, dollar-a-year Commissioner for the War Industries Board during the World War, charged yesterday that the United States' chances in any possible new world outbreak were being virtually sabotaged by wholesale export of scrap iron.

In an "open letter" to the public he said, "The United States never has been and is not now independent in war materials. . . . The United States could not enter into or maintain a major war for the lack of a sufficient supply of scrap iron."

In stating that he "finally had become mad enough to reveal in just what dire straits this Nation was in at the conclusion of the last war," Mr. Smith urged organizations and individuals to demand immediate Congressional action in barring exports of "all metallic war material."

The President of an engineering and industrial chemistry firm here said that "just before the Armistice the iron situation became so alarming that documents were prepared to commandeer all the iron and steel for war purposes.

"Anxiety became so great that transportation maps were devised tracing hourly movements of cars of scrap iron. Our mills were, at the time of the armistice, 12,000,000 tons behind on urgent war orders.

"Scrap iron holds jointly with fuel oil and coal the powers of war or peace. At the armistice Germany, England and Japan were bare of iron. The World War ended because scrap iron failed."

Mr. Smith, who was War Commissioner for the American Iron and Steel Institute (under the War Industries Board) during the war, said since the Armistice scrap iron had been accumulated in the United States to a point of "security" but that 12,000,000 tons have been exported in the last five years—7,500,000 to Japan.

"Without America's scrap iron, . . . would have been no Japanese-China war and no bellicosian European situation."

He contended a "childish 'neutrality cloak' has been used to salve our enemies and destroy our friends—at the same time strip our country of its natural war protection."

Mr. Smith said carrying on a war now would be a "virtual financial impossibility" because other countries could use scrap iron while the United States would have to use newly-mined iron "so that costs of major war equipment would be three and four times that which it would cost in Japan."

Mr. Smith was in charge of war materials in 13 Western States, supervising 230 plants and 500 dealers.

U.S. and State Join in Pushing Flood Control

Saltonstall and Walsh appear together before Massachusetts Legislature to plead for compromise flood control plan—Murphy of New Hampshire believed backing it too—Dissolving hurdle?

Federal and State officials appeared ready today to hurdle, if not to dissolve, the last obstacles to Federal flood-control construction in New England as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts appeared personally before a legislative committee to urge adoption of a compromise plan.

Putting party differences aside, the two Massachusetts officials set a precedent by appearing together at a legislative hearing to demonstrate that both the Federal and State Administrations believe a formula has been found that will permit immediate construction of dams and reservoirs without entanglement in the electric power issue.

Not only was the Massachusetts Legislature believed ready to approve the plan which Senator Walsh and Governor Saltonstall supported, but Mr. Walsh announced that Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire had agreed to submit a similar plan to the Legislature of the Granite State this week, presumably with his endorsement.

If the Bay State gives its consent, construction of Federal flood-control works will commence at once in western Massachusetts in the Connecticut River Valley, the Senator told the legislative Committee on Judiciary in Room 222 of the State House.

Moreover, if the New Hampshire Legislature also endorses the plan, which Governor Murphy is about to submit, the Federal Government will go ahead at once with dams in that State which will give protection to the Merrimack River Valley, Mr. Walsh added.

The proposal before the Massachusetts legislators today was submitted by the Governor last Wednesday after it had been drafted in a series of conferences in which Mr. Walsh consulted President Roosevelt and Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, on the one side and the New England Governors on the other.

Its purpose is to give to the Federal Government the State's consent to build flood-control dams, to give it also exclusive jurisdiction over the lands acquired for such projects and to exempt the Government from any taxation of that land by the State.

Another Act Needed

Senator Walsh assured the legislators, however, that the proposed law would not authorize the Federal Government "to do anything but flood-control operations. There is no existing law or power for the National Government to do a single thing on these streams," he said, "except flood control. In event that the Federal Government in the future wants to develop power, it would have to go before Congress to obtain special legislation."

"At that time," he continued, "the rights of the States would be defined."

His statement was interpreted as meaning the Federal Government had no intention of entering the power business in New England at the present time, that talk of a "little TVA" in New England is inappropriate at the moment.

To lend weight to his assertion, he added that "I have it from the President himself, the Secretary of War, and the Federal Power Commission that it will be necessary to get another act of Congress before any power development can be undertaken."

The Senator made it plain, however, that the Federal Government has not withdrawn its claim to the right to undertake power development on navigable streams at some time in the future—with or without the State's consent. Indeed, Mr. Walsh added that he personally be-

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Japanese Report Failure to Agree On Border Issue

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman said today efforts had failed to form a Commission to define the Manchukuo-Siberia border in the area where Soviet Russian-Manchukuoan clashes occurred last week.

The naming of a Commission was a point of an agreement ending a similar clash last summer.

The spokesman insisted he did not regard the present incident as serious, although political parties were drafting a resolution urging the Government to adopt a more aggressive policy toward Soviet Russia.

The Government of Japanese-dominated Manchukuo reported four days of fighting between Russian and Manchukuoan troops. Although its communique referred to "Manchukuoan Guards," some of Japan's finest troops have been stationed along the Mauchukuo-Siberian border.

The scene of the fighting was given as Mengoskili, an isolated region 60 miles northeast of Manchuli. It is all the way across Manchukuo from Changkufeng Hill, over which the border fighting occurred in July and August.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said informed sources in Hsinking interpreted the "Russian assault" as an effort to force Japan to retreat from her position on renewal by the Moscow Government of permission for Japanese to fish in Soviet territorial waters.

Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, War Minister and President of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, meanwhile told the Japanese Parliament why Manchukuo recently suspended the customary annual contribution to the joint Japan-Manchukuo defense fund. He said Manchukuo was devoting about $10,000,000 annually to "construction of airfields and highways along the border."

Soviet-Japanese relations: Page 4.

Pressure for Westport Track Related at Racing Hearing

A story of secrecy and great hurry in obtaining a license for a new horse racing track at Westport was related to the Massachusetts Racing Commission today, as a hearing opened on the Commission's demand that Outdoor Amusements, Inc., show cause why racing dates assigned to it should not be rescinded.

Before the inauguration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Commission awarded choice summer racing dates to the Westport concern, dates that conflict with the racing season sought by the Suffolk Downs track near Boston. Because the Commission failed to comply with his pre-inauguration plea to hold up the license, the Governor asked for the resignation of two commissioners.

Through Attorney Frank Wallis, Suffolk Downs today charged that one of the resigned commissioners, Thomas R. Foley, had himself filed the incorporation papers for Outdoor Amusements last Dec. 13 and had asked that the papers be "rushed through" and that the "matter be kept a secret."

Suffolk Downs then sought to bring out the fact that former Commissioner Foley is a son-in-law of James F. Connors who at one time headed Suffolk Downs, but who is now president of Outdoor Amusements.

This story of the rift between the Connors and other factions in Suffolk Downs received considerable amplification as the hearing progressed. Much of it was contributed by Charles F. Adams, head of a Boston grocery chain, and acting president of Suffolk Downs.

Mr. Adams asserted that Mr. Connors told him the "Annenberg Interests" were the ones really interested in obtaining control of the track. It was then brought out that the Annenbergs own a national system for distributing track information and in addition publish several newspapers.

An interested spectator while this view of the affair was being given was Mr. Foley himself who sat in the hearing room with his attorney, Judge Joseph Hargedon of Lawrence.

Called as a witness by the Suffolk group, Ray C. Westgate, Fall River attorney, testified that at the time the Outdoor Amusement group petitioned for racing dates it did not own land for the track. It was later brought out that one of the directors of the corporation owned the land.

This Changing World

Making a Foreign Policy—Trials and Tribulations of Being a Balance of Power in World Affairs—The Dangerous Game of Keeping the Peace.

By H. B. Elliston

In a New England house a few years back I found myself in a Canadian's home engaged in a discussion on America's place in the sun. It was a gathering of several nationalities. At the time the outside welkin was ringing with Senator Nye, the munitions inquiry, Charles A. Beard, and Walter Millis; in short, with bolted and barred insulationism. But it was the Canadians, not the Americans, who seemed to bring this outside atmosphere into our friendly parley. They were so insulationist, in fact, that I hazarded the statement that in my opinion the Canadian people were more isolationist than the Americans! I thought of the remark myself as a sort of conversational bombshell, but the party, instead of pouncing upon it, and throwing it back at me, in due course accepted it

Lest Canadians now begin to assail me, I will put the statement in another way: Americans are more internationalist than Canadians. There is no longer any need to argue the point. The times give it proof. I have already quoted the "Fortune" poll on American internationalism. Now the Gallup poll comes along, with the "most remarkable change ever registered in Institute polls." According to both organizations, the general American opinion is that war in Europe is inevitable and that the United States could not keep out of it. In other words, the United States is too wrapped up in the world, too internationalist, to be able to stay aloof from a conflagration abroad. It is a historical process more than a sentiment that is at work. So much power has crossed the Atlantic that, willy nilly, America has become the balance of power in a world now given over to bluff and power politics.

Such an opinion (which both registers and creates a fact) it seems to me, bestows a mandate upon President Roosevelt as the foreign affairs agent of American Government. Here is the syllogism:

The American people feel that war in Europe is inevitable.

They feel that America will be dragged in.

Therefore, the President, as the Constitutional authority in foreign affairs, must try to prevent the outbreak of war in Europe, in order to save America from involvement. He must act as the balance of power because America is the balance of power.

If the syllogism were agreed upon, then the only argument would be over ways and means of preventing war in Europe.

The argument, unfortunately, got off to a wrong start last Tuesday. The Senators who conferred with President Roosevelt emitted several balloons all of virtually the same contour. They were pretty gaseous, however, and now have all gone up in smoke, thank goodness. For it would have been wrong to give any country in Europe the impression that the United States is on terms of alliance with it. Intra-European policies are not of a nature to be so underwritten by the United States. Nor would it be right for any statement to lead to any hope of American intervention in Europe with an armed force. America is in a position nowadays to throw its weight decisively on the side of peace without making any commitment beyond the pledge to help build a new "world of neighbors" when the time is ripe for it.

Friday's restatement assures the country that this is now the policy President Roosevelt is following. He has singled out where the danger from war resides. It lies, of course, in the creation of fear of more aggression by totalitarian states. Logically the best way to clamp down upon this incipient aggression is to shore up the potentially aggressed. This is what the President is doing. And it is in the world tradition. Britain did the same thing in its palmy days as balance of power—in fact, the National Portrait Gallery in London stands today as its note of surprise when some of the money spent in shoring up the aggressed was returned to it!

In this policy the President, as I have suggested before, is doing no violence to American tradition, either. He is in a Twentieth Century situation. What the founding fathers wanted was what many Canadians want—to be let alone while they and their descendants were engaged in developing and peopling a continent. It was a negative attitude, this isolationism. Even Jefferson knew it could be maintained only as long as America remained "a Nation of husbandmen," or "another China." In other words, isolationism was suitable only to a nation set upon living an indoor life of oriental seclusion—only to a little America.

But America has grown into a veritable Titan, into the lineal succession from Greece down to the British Empire. The luxury of an attitude, in consequence, must be exchanged for the responsibility of a policy. In such circumstances the founding fathers, I think, would have applauded the President's assumption of world responsibility. Jefferson, of course, would have been disgusted by America's rise to dominance as a metropolitan community. But doubtless he would have said the new circumstances called for a different brand of statesmanship. Washington would have reminded his fellow countrymen that he had adjured them against "permanent alliances," against "artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of politics or the ordinary combinations or collisions of friendships or enmities." At the same time, he would have reminded them not to forget he was referring to "ordinary" vicissitudes, and that, in fact, the new situation was quite extraordinary in more senses than one.

If it be agreed that the only argument about this foreign policy is over ways and means of carrying it out, the American people are called upon to put great faith in their Executive. This involves them in a dilemma. Complete reliance upon the Executive means a reliance upon one man to play a very dangerous game. But sharing the responsibility involves the exposure of your hand in playing it. However, in an emergency even the American democracy is wont to put its trust in the Executive without any quibbling about a democratic control over foreign affairs which the Constitution never envisaged.

M. I. T. Gets Fund to Develop 'Math Machine That Thinks'

Establishment of a center for research on mathematical thinking machines at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been made possible through a grant of $45,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, announced today.

The center will be founded primarily for the purpose of encouraging and assisting technological advance in all fields by making available to scientific institutions and to industry the means of carrying out intricate mathematical processes economically. An active development program on new machines and the analytic methods of using them will also be conducted.

News of the grant follows close on the heels of awards of $2,500 each made last week to Dr. Vannevar Bush, who was honored by the Research Corporation of New York for his work in developing the present group of mathematical computing machines at M. I. T., and Prof. Hugh S. Taylor, head of the Department of Chemistry at Princeton, for distinguished achievements in natural science and education.

Awards Presented

Presentation of the award to Dr. Bush was made by Dr. Compton. Speaking of Dr. Bush's contribution to the solution of complicated mathematical problems, Dr. Compton said: "Machines have taken much of the burden of manual labor from mankind and have enabled him to perform feats which would have been utterly impossible without mechanical aid.

"It has not been generally realized that machines may offer the same type of assistance and increase the range of man's abilities in the intellectual field in much the same way. To the layman the adding machine and the ticker tape are examples of such labor-saving devices.

Cites Great Gains

"But in the realm near the borderline of thought where the great advances of science and engineering are being made, man's progress in many directions has been limited by his ability mathematically to analyze the results of his thinking or the working of his instruments. Many an important scientific hypothesis or engineering development can be imagined, but is given up as hopeless because of the years and years of

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Prayer Each Day Voted by Senators

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Senate voted Feb. 6 to pray more often.

It adopted a resolution by Senator Matthew M. Neely, (D) of West Virginia, providing that each day's session should be opened with a prayer.

Previously, prayers have been offered only at the start of so-called "legislative days," which often include several calendar days.

Ellsworth Claims Land for U. S.

HOBART, Tasmania, Feb. 6 (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth laid claim to 430,000 square miles of South Polar territory for the United States Feb. 4 when he returned from an Antarctic expedition aboard his base ship Wyatt Earp.

Mr. Ellsworth's new claim expanded the territory he previously had claimed. In a radio message from the Antarctic last month he said he was claiming "80,000 square miles of country never seen before by the human eye" as the result of his aerial exploration.

The explorer, whose expedition started last autumn, plans to sail for the United States March 4.

Government Sued In Bank Test Case

Four stockholders in the closed Atlantic National Bank of Boston today opened their suit against the United States Government for a refund of income taxes assessed against them before R. H. Akers, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, in the Federal Building.

This suit is expected to decide rights of thousands of New Englanders whose total holdings in the bank amount to nearly $9,000,000.

The suit against the Government was instituted in 1936 by George and Mrs. Mary DeBlois of Boston, Miss Jane Bancroft of Cohasset and William E. Baker of Newton. They are represented by Charles B. Rugg, James T. Mountz, and H. B. Holland.

The Atlantic National Bank closed voluntarily in 1932 and was taken over by the First National Bank of Boston. According to Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court, who handed down an opinion in 1936 in another suit brought by an Atlantic National stockholder, the loss occurred when the bank closed.

The period within which stockholders could bring suit for refund of income taxes paid on their holdings had expired therefore by the time this opinion was given.

Plaintiffs in the present case declare the loss did not occur until 1936 when Edmund J. Brandon, Boston lawyer, was appointed receiver, and the bank went into formal liquidation. They contend the Government owes them taxes paid on the stock in that year.

Attorneys for the Government are R. H. Blackman ad M. Neufeld of the Internal Revenue Department.

Hearings will continue tomorrow with new evidence by the plaintiffs which they contend change the facts on which Judge Brewster made his ruling.

President Continues Plans For U. S. Air Aid to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—While President Roosevelt has officially removed the American frontier from the Rhine, for the time being at least, American diplomacy drives ahead with its continuing policy of throwing the maximum possible degree of support behind France in the continuing European crisis.

It is clear from available information that there is no retreat whatever in regard to the sale of airplanes to France. Regardless of the continued restlessness in Congress over the issue, the Administration continues its efforts to obtain good planes in large numbers for France at the earliest possible date.

While carrying on this positive method of strengthening France a decision is impending at the White House on economic means of weakening Germany. A speech made by Matthew Woll, President of the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference, in Miami on Feb. 4, charging that most German trade with the nUited States violates antidumping statutes and should therefor be subjected to penalties, provides a clue to what is going on here.

Up to White House

Treasury experts have been giving careful attention to the charges of German barter trade since Mr. Woll first launched his charges about six months ago. Their investigations have resulted in an analysis of the character of German trade which, accompanied by appropriate recommendations, now rests on the President's desk. Mr. Woll charged that the Treasury is violating the law by failing to take appropriate action. It can be stated authoritatively that if the President fails to act as Mr. Woll urges the responsibility will rest with the White House and not the Treasury.

While events continue to shape up towards a combination of aid to France and pressure on Germany by "methods short of war," a Congressional Committee voted larger sums for aviation research.

Another significant development on the active foreign policy front is the disclosure that whereas Britain and France are becoming major purchasers of American airplanes, Germany and Italy stand almost at the bottom of the list. Whether any pressure has been exerted by the Administration to bring about this condition can not be determined. But so small have been German and Italian purchases of American war materials over the last three years that the question of possible "sanctions" becomes entirely academic.

There has been considerable pressure on the Administration for some time urging the State Department to ban by "moral suasion" the shipment of arms to Germany and Italy by the same method used to ban airplane sales to Japan. The facts disclosed by the Munition Control Board are as follows:

During the three years from November, 1935, to December, 1938, Germany purchased for use in Germany exactly two American airplanes worth $14,100. Over the same period Germany imported 34 American airplane propellers worth $66,250 and 35 American airplane engines worth $328,860. During the same period Germany purchased an additional 114 propellers and 142 engines from American manufacturers, but these were exported from Germany as parts of German airplanes sold to nine different countries of which South Africa, the Netherlands, and Sweden purchased the bulk.

Figures for Italian avation purchases have not been compiled as yet for the total three year period, but during the 12 months from November, 1937, to December, 1938, the only aviation material purchased by Italy from the United States consisted of two airplane propellers costing $11,000.

With this negligible bulk of aviation material going to Germany and Italy the State Department has considered it unnecessary to make an issue of sales to those two countries, particularly since neither is engaged as avowedly and officially in the bombing of civilian populations as is Japan.

European Press Votes

The general tendency of the European press over the week end to discount President Roosevelt's disavowal of the statement that America's frontier is on the Rhine, accords perfectly with information available here and the general tone of discussion in official and informed quarters. To allow such a statement to stand unchallenged would, in terms of diplomatic language, be tantamount to conceding the existence of a military alliance with France. It is obvious that no such alliance exists. It could not exist without action by Congress.

Therefore, the alleged statement having provoked adverse reaction in Congress, the President had no choice but to put the record straight by disclaiming it, and therefore disclaiming the existence of any understanding with the French Government of a military nature.

But there is no connection between the disavowal of that single dramatic and apparently apochryphal statement and the general policy of aiding the Anglo-French combination. To admit that the American frontier was officially on the Rhine would have meant a determination to go to war should that frontier be attacked. There can be no such official decision by Administrative action. But there has been a decision to help France defend that frontier with all the American airplanes, and with any other type of American war material France desires, that can be shipped to France. Retreat from the one position does not imply any retreat from the other.

Nor is there likely to be any effective interference with the shipment of planes to France, even from the congressional isolationist bloc. However much the ranking officials of the War Department resent the action of the White House and Treasury in offering a single particular new model plane to the French mission, they, in general, want to se elarge exports to England and France.

Spain Writes a Chapter in War's Havoc

Fleeing to Safety in France

Wide World

Insurgents Feeding Destitute Loyalists

Upper—Refugees cross border at Le Perthus, France, under watchful eyes of French guards. Lower view is from a town captured by Insurgents.

London's Misgivings Aroused By Italian Edict on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—The statement by Viginio Gayda in the Voce d'Italia that Italian troops will remain in Spain until the political situation has been cleared up and "Red arms and armies" have been disposed of "in neighboring territories"—meaning France as well as Spain—is regarded here as Italy's reply to France's decision to open its frontier to the fleeing Catalan Army.

Signor Gayda's words have aroused considerable misgiving in Whitehall where it is contrasted with the promise in the Anglo-Italian agreement of last April that the remaining Italian troops would leave Spain "at the moment of termination of the Spanish civil war." It is understood that this promise was reaffirmed when Premier Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax were in Rome last month.

The presence of some 200,000 Catalan troops in France confronts France with a serious food problem, in the solution of which the British Government is expected to help financially. But it also places an important force at France's disposal should the Duce refuse to leave Spain, particularly Majorca. It would be quite easy in such circumstances for France to rearm the Catalans.

This possibility has undoubtedly occurred to Insurgent General Franco as well as the Duce, and it is believed here that General Franco's notification to France that Italian Legionnaires have been withdrawn from the neighborhood frontier is connected with this fact.

Meanwhile there are persistent reports that Premier Juan Negrin of Loyalist Spain has asked France and Britain to mediate with the Insurgents. But it is doubted here whether General Franco is prepared to accept anything short of an unconditional surrender.

There are thus still two sides to the Spanish question: the humanitarian, involving the safety and future welfare of the refugees—military now as well as civilian—and the international, in which the Catalan Army and Italian Legionnaires alike are pawns in Italo-German claims against France and Britain for colonies. The latter aspect is expected to come increasingly to the fore, and it cannot be said that the Chancelleries are optimistic about the prospects of settlement.

Hitler's Speech Hailed

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Grand Council expressed "profound satisfaction" with Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech of Jan. 30 but refrained from disclosing Italian demands on France.

A communiqué issued after the meeting indicated that Premier Mussolini did not think the moment had arrived to state Fascist demands on France.

The Duce outlined the "general international situation" to the Council, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano explained to members "certain particular aspects of Italy's foreign policy," it was announced.

The communiqué said that the Council approve Signor Mussolini's comments on salient points in Count Ciano's report and then passed the following statement:

"The Grand Council of Fascism, meeting on the day in which, with the occupation of Gerona, all of Catalonia is now liberated from barbarous, Bolshevist oppression, sends its ardent greetings to the heroic Spanish warriors and (Italian) Legionnaires, the solid factors in the victory, and makes known to all that the volunteer forces of Fascism will not abandon the struggle before it has ended, as it must end, with Franco's victory."

Reichsführer Hitler's promise of aid to Italy in case of war, made a week ago and acknowledged with appreciation by the Italian Grand Council, was kept in the foreground of troubled Europe by the proposed visit of Viktor Lutze, Chief of Staff of the German National Socialist Storm Troops, to Sicily and Libya, two highly strategic Italian positions in the Mediterranean.

Herr Lutze accepted an invitation from Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, to visit Libya, which adjoins French Tunisia. He is to be accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Luigi Russo, Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia.

What the Reich Press Says

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (AP)—The controlled German press has been keeping up its campaign against President Roosevelt. The gist of newspaper comment was that the President—despite his denials of statements attributed to him on foreign policy—was continuing an anti-German, anti-Italian course.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff said "President Roosevelt in no wise took back what he said about America's readiness to throw her instruments of force into the scales in favor of Britain and France against the totalitarian States in event of war."

The newspaper Nachtausgabe headlined its comment on the President's denial, "Roosevelt rejoinder proves his action of incitation."

An accompanying editorial said, "President Roosevelt certainly will not yield an inch as regards the general line of his policy nor the intentions he harbors."

The Lokalanzeiger asserted that "Washington these days is experiencing one surprise after another and the whole thing is one huge scandal." The Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung said:

"A clarification is necessary if unrest emanating from America and engendered through the entire world is to be quieted. The President of the United States could not have rendered a greater service to the Red Dictator in Moscow than he did."

Press Attacks Continue

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP)—The controlled press brushed aside President Roosevelt's denial of reports he had said America's frontier was on the Rhine or in France by questioning its sincerity.

Newspapers called the denial tardy and took the view that it was prompted by an uproar of criticism in the United States which they said the President now was attempting to quell for political reasons.

Fascist commentators asserted that, whether President Roosevelt did or did not tell the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Tuesday that the American frontier lay some place in Europe, such a view was in line with his policies—which were regarded here as anti-Fascist.

Continuation of such policies, they said, would mean that Italy, Germany, and Japan would have to take "defense measures," repeating that their frontier would be the Panama Canal.

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Portugal Balances Budget For Eleventh Year in Row

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, who rose to dictatorial power in Portugal on a platform of sound Government finance, has run his string of balanced budgets to 11.

In 1939, he estimates, ordinary revenue will be 2,029,200,000 escudos ($86,119,248) and extraordinary income of 786,000,000 escudos, against extraordinary expenses calculated at 2,019,800,600 escudos and extraordinary outlay of 793,400,000 escudos.

Thus a surplus estimated at 2,000,000 escudos—but likely to run much larger if past Salazar budgets are any guide—is to be added to the surpluses that in a decade of his rule have surpassed 1,500,000,000 escudos.

Fictitious or Real

While the balance for 1939, as in former years, is fictitious to the extent that part of the extraordinary revenue is to come from loans, it is expected that again, as in other years, revenues over estimates and economies will make the balance a real one.

The Government's financial stability is in sharp contrast to the situation Premier Salazar found in 1928 when he was called from his University of Coimbra professorship to the Finance Ministry.

For the 14 years previous, while governments rose and fell, there had been an unbroken series of deficits.

The Premier's methods have been simple.

Portugal's Method

He buys nothing, nor undertakes to buy anything for Portugal that Portugal has not the money to pay for.

Ordinary expenditure must be met out of ordinary revenues, and extraordinary expenditure is limited to necessary development of national resources and needs of national defense and safety.

As a result his Government borrows easily at 3¾ per cent, whereas his predecessors in the Finance Ministry had paid 10 to 15 per cent.

The public debt has been reduced and the cost of service upon it through consolidation of loans and redemption of bonds, greatly reduced, all foreign exchange restrictions have been removed.

Premier Salazar, granted extraordinary powers over finances — he holds the Finance Ministry portfolio as well as the Premiership—has increased steadily in political power.

Rigid Economies

Critics say that his rigid economies hinder the country's progress; that business needs "pump-priming," not penny-pinching; that the current period of world depression is not the time for meticulously balanced budgets.

Nevertheless, the Premier keeps right on "paying as he goes."

This, however, has not kept the Government from realizing the needs for strengthening its national defenses.

Nearly one-third of its revenues this year will be used for rearmament.

For this purpose 931,000,000 escudos ($39,511,640) have been earmarked—more than ever before in proportion to the War and Navy Department's total appropriations, for certain pensions and other payments previously handled by the Departments have been listed under other budget headings.

While defense got the preference this year, Premier Salazar has set aside 304,000,000 escudos for public works.

Survey of Ores in Australia Shows Former Values High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Results of a Federal survey of iron ore resources in Australia, showing that former evaluations had been greatly overestimated, were disclosed here recently in a debate over a motion to lift the ban on iron ore exports from the Commonwealth.

Henry Gregory, Member from Western Australia, supporting his motion to lift the ban, said that the Federal Government had permitted an English company, assisted by Japanese, to commence work at Yampi Sound, on the northwest coast of Australia, with an agreement that the company could export 1,000,000 tons a year for 15 years.

Shortly after this agreement, the ban was imposed, with the result that Western Australia lost claims to about £250,000 in mining royalties, and about £1,000,000 in wages to workers of the State who would have found employment at Yampi.

Left to State Parliament

The Minister of the Interior, John McEwen, defending the Federal Government's action, pointed out that the Federal Constitution left all matters pertaining to mining within the control of the State Parliaments. It is an unfortunate aspect of Australia's Federal system, he said, that the Governments which are constitutionally in control of mining have not conducted a survey of their own iron ore resources.

Realizing the need for such a survey, the Federal Government some months ago, employed States' officials and experts in the task of assessing the Commonwealth's iron ore deposits. From this survey, it was found that the initial estimate of 2,500,000 tons of ore to be found at Iron Island, off the Queensland coast, must be reduced to 500,000 tons, or about one fifth of the original assessment.

At Cadia and Carcoar, in New South Wales, it was found that there existed about 2,000,000 tons of ore, where State geologists had originally estimated 39,000,000; and at Beaconsfield, Tasmania, the first estimates of 35,000,000 tons were entirely eliminated—the deposits were found to be superficial.

At Blythe River, State reports showed an estimated 24,000,000 tons of ore. Federal geologists found about 12,000 tons at the most—less than one shipload.

Reports Made on Quality

Deposits at Portland Roads, Queensland, were found to be highly contaminated with silica and rock material, and too scattered for economic working. This was also found to be the case with deposits Tallerang Peak, Western Australia. At Biggenden, Queensland, a 600,000-ton deposit was found to contain impurities of many kinds, including bismuth, with the ore itself of magnetite variety.

In the Cloncurry district, at Mount Philip, and at Leviathan—all in Queensland—there were found to be large deposits, but the 400-mile distance from the sea, and greater distance to smelting centers renders them at present valueless.

A similar situation was found with 26,500,000 tons of ore at Wilgie Mia, in the Weld range of Western Australia. The deposit is 305 miles from Geraldton, the nearest port. At Peak Hill fields the deposits are 70 miles from the nearest railway, and then 335 miles by rail to Geraldton. The Koolyanobbing deposit near Southern Cross, Western Australia, is 268 miles from the port of Fremantle, and 30 miles from the nearest railway, thus economically valueless.

Furthermore, it was declared by the Commonwealth Geological Adviser that the total usable iron ore available in the two deposits on Yampi Sound is not likely to exceeded 200,000,000 tons.

Britain Pledges Co-operation With France in 'Any Threat'

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today "any threat to vital interests of France, from whatever quarter it came, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country."

His declaration followed a statement yesterday by Virginio Gayda, Italian Fascism's newspaper spokesman, in Rome's Voce d'Italia, that Italian troops would stay in Spain until the Generalissimo Francisco Franco's political, as well as military, victory was assured.

The Prime Minister said the British Government was "in complete accord" with the statement Jan. 26 by French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet that "all forces of Great Britain would be at the disposal of France just as all forces of France would be at the disposal of Great Britain" in case of a war in which the two countries were involved.

His statement came in reply to questions by Laborite Arthur Henderson on Anglo-French relations and was greeted with applause from all sections of the house.

Mr. Henderson had asked whether M. Bonnet's statement was "in accord with the views of His Majesty's Government."

The text of the Prime Minister's reply follows:

"According to my information, M. Bonnet's statement in the Chamber of Deputies of Jan. 26 was that in case of a war in which the two countries were involved all the forces of Great Britain would be at the disposal of France just as all forces of France would be at the disposal of Great Britain.

"This is in complete accordance with the views of the British Government.

"It is impossible to examine in detail all the hypothetical cases which might arise but I feel bound to make it plain that the solidarity of interest by which France and this country are united is such that any threat to the vital interests of France, from whatever quarter it came, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country."

His statement was interpreted in some quarters also as an indication that Britain's help to France would not be restricted to the air force and navy, as advocated by some British, but that she would send a large army to the continent as she did in the World War.

The French were understood to have been pressing for some time for a British promise to send a large land force to aid her in event of a conflict.

Britain now has a relatively small regular army and, unlike most continental nations, relies on voluntary recruiting rather than conscription for all her military services.

The British Outlook

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today told representatives of 22 nations, including Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, that "the English people never have had a more international outlook than today."

Mr. Chamberlain opened a conference here of the International Advisory Committee for Leisure Time Recreation.

It met under the chairmanship of Gustavus T. Kirby, Former President of the American Olympic Committee, to arrange a World Leisure Congress for next year.

Earlier U. S. Arms Policy

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Official papers of the State Department for 1923, most of them hitherto unpublished, disclosed that the United States adopted a policy of free trade in implements of war during the administration of President Harding.

The documents were released at a time when Congress is engaged in controversy over the sale of American war planes to France and Great Britain.

The papers declared that it was to the interest of the United States to insist on freedom of international trade in war materials. Consequently, the United States refused to join in an international agreement for the control of the arms traffic proposed by the League of Nations.

John W. Weeks, then Secretary of War, laid down this nation's position in a letter to the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, which stated:

"The United States in time of war is dependent almost entirely upon private manufacture of munitions while other great powers maintain large enough government-owned and subsidized plants to much more nearly meet their war needs. Curtailment of private manufacture would therefore work directly to the disadvantage of the United States."

He added that in time of peace private manufacture finds its outlet in the needs of this government's military forces, in domestic needs, and in export to other countries.

"Obviously," Mr. Weeks wrote, "a nation which maintains a comparatively small military establishment and has few dependencies and colonies to increase domestic demands must depend on international traffic to insure the existence of such plants."

Secretary Weeks told Secretary Hughes that because this country's limited production capacity in arms and munitions had to be maintained, he recommended no participation of the United States in international arms traffic control "so long as such [other] nations find it necessary to maintain military forces and armaments so out of proportion to those of the United States."

La Follette Warns U. S. On New Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin Progressive, sees grave danger in President Roosevelt's foreign policy and holds that the United States must avoid the mistake of European nations which are "using preparedness as a means of stimulating recovery."

"The possibility of attack against the United States does not exist, and to fear it is preposterous," Senator La Follette told a Jewish Community Center audience here last night. "By the overwhelming weight of expert testimony, there is no conceivable combination of nations today with enough wealth and force to cross 3,000 or 6,000 miles of ocean and carry on an offensive war against this hemisphere."

Excuse for Italy Seen

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The declaration of Virginio Gayda, Fascism's authoritative editor, that Italy's troops may remain in Spain until Insurgents complete their political domination as well as their military control was given critical attention in Britain yesterday.

Observers saw in the statement an excuse for Italy to keep its troops in Spain indefinitely with the hope of wringing concessions from France after the civil war.

The Yorkshire Post, which is sometimes a spokesman for the views of Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, devoted an editorial to comment on the Gayda statement.

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Louisiana Gains From Oil and Indus try

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The South Breaks Its Shackles
Fifth of 12 articles

BATON ROUGE, La.—"Young man, you are talking to Exhibit A in the State of Louisiana—a Republican Administrator in a key position in a Democratic Administration in an all-Democratic State."

The speaker is Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke, ruddy-faced, clear-eyed businessman, Executive Director of the Department of Commerce and Industry, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Hoover, and a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

But Commodore Jahncke is more than Exhibit A in Louisiana. He is the business expert to which the State has entrusted its rapidly developing industrial program—a program which began a little more than two years ago when Gov. Richard W. Leche came into office. Through the Commodore's hands in the last two years have moved 200 or more contracts which have brought new factories to Louisiana or enlarged existing ones—contracts which represent a total construction figure of more than $60,000,000 and mean an annual total pay roll of more than $50,000,000.

Think of it! In two years or less Louisiana's new industrial program has gained the State an additional annual pay roll of $50,000,000—over $25,000,000 more than what it was in February a year ago! Exactly doubled! These figures are not guesswork. They are hard substantial facts. They spell transformation for Louisiana—transformation from a State which shipped its raw resources to other regions and bought them back in manufactured form to a State which is processing more and more of its own resources right in its own oil fields, its own cane fields, rice fields, cotton fields, and pine forests.

New Confidence to South

Transformation such as this has brought new confidence to the people of the State. Commodore Jahncke describes what has taken place when he says:

"The day of discounting the Southerner's dollar is past. The day of discounting our resources and potentialities is past, too. Other sections have learned that the South is that part of the United States where—in the face of major depressions—manufacturing is on the increase, pay rolls have more than doubled, and recession itself is in recession."

"Worried?" he queries, and shrugging his shoulder answers his own query:

"Why should Louisiana worry? We're too busy producing. We don't have to wait for people to come and take things off our shelves. We hardly know what inventories are. We're producing stuff in all varieties and amounts, and as soon as we produce it, someone buys it and takes it off our hands. Yes, we're too busy to be worried!"

From his office near the peak of Louisiana's beautiful skyscraper Capitol, this man seems to have his fingers on business in each part of the State. His eyes glancing out of the windows over the sluggish Mississippi immediately below seem to see into each Parish, each industrial plant, each forest, salt mine and cane field. They seem to sparkle at what they see—"industrial prosperity just ahead for the Southern States and with it genuine security," to use the Commodore's own words.

Mills Spring Up Everywhere

Indeed, the State picture which Commodore Jahncke paints appears to be none-the-less colorful upon close examination. From the Northern part of the State, criss-crossing down to the southern—and the southwestern part, people are producing, producing, processing, processing. There seems to be so much to do, so much to harvest, so much to market, that everyone apparently needs to keep busy to get it all done.

[Asked for unemployment data about Louisiana, Commodore Jahncke states:

"We regret to state that we do not have available what we consider reliable data. We are making a diligent study to determine this and other employment facts concerning Louisiana, but just what the results of this study will be we cannot state with any degree of certainty.

"It is of significance, however, that during the calendar year 1938 retail sales in Louisiana declined only 3.6 per cent while those of the Nation as a whole declined 12 per cent. This comparison is especially interesting when one compares the income from the principal agricultural product, cotton, for the two years. These facts are mentioned because the conclusion one is forced to draw is that industrial pay rolls must have increased considerably within the State.

"We are confident that unemployment is on the decline in Louisiana from the number of contracts which private industry has signed within the State binding themselves to create new jobs. The rate of decrease, however, as well as the actual number of unemployed persons constitutes a problem with which our Research Division is vitally concerned at present."]

New oil wells are being brought in daily all over the State. Experts declare that in Southern Louisiana and Mississippi alone are supplies of oil so great that they can increase the State's production tenfold. Everywhere one looks in the new oil regions there appears to be a new derrick under construction, a well being drilled, or a forest of newly planted "Christmas trees" as the pipe-line attachments from producing wells are called.

Oil is spouting out of swamp lands. It is showering sawmill villages, spraying ribbon-like highways. At night the brilliant red and yellow glares from gas outlets can be seen through and above the trees. Gas brings the oil out of the ground, automatically serving as a pump. The oil flows through the pipe lines. The gas blows out through an outlet and burns continually. These flares add to the color of the whole picture.

Nearer and Nearer to New Orleans

"Why, I predict that within 90 days we'll have oil in the streets of New Orleans," says Commodore Jahncke. "What a mess!"

Of course, he is joking. While no doubt oil could be drilled out of the ground beneath New Orleans, what he means is that daily oil drills are grinding nearer and nearer the fluid gold not far from New Orleans—near enough to be exciting, but not half so exciting, perhaps, as those new gushers being brought in out of the very floor of the Gulf of Mexico!

In 1937 alone Louisiana furnished more than $129,000,000 worth of crude oil. The State ranks fourth in crude petroleum production. And, according to figures prepared by Dr. J. F. Mechlin, Director of the Louisiana Motor Fuel Testing Laboratory, the average production of Louisiana's wells is 56.47 barrels per day as compared to an average daily production for the United States of only 9.84 barrels per day. According to the same authority, this rapidly increasing industry, besides the workers in the refineries, supports the families of 5,400 persons primarily concerned with the oil-drilling business, pays landowners where oil is found an eighth royalty, and enormous taxes to the State. Dr. Mechlin estimates that the State school fund alone receives $14,800 in tax money each 24 hours from oil production!

Mostly in Oil Category

Of the new industrial contracts completed by Governor Leche, Commodore Jahncke and the Industrial Board, approximately 15 per cent have been for industries directly concerned with gas and petroleum. Thirteen of these 27 contracts represent new refineries or additions to existing ones. The remaining 14 contracts in the petroleum field represent subsidiaries to the industry.

Sugar accounts for nearly 6 per cent of the new industrial contracts; lumber and its allied products, nearly 14 per cent, cotton gins, 10 per cent, food products, 9½ per cent, iron and steel, nearly 9 per cent, and so on.

The variety of new industrial concerns ranges all the way from the manufacture of parachutes to passenger busses, electrical equipment, boats, tires, trailers, and textiles.

How has Louisiana accomplished this feat—this jump from a seemingly colonial type of State to one of the rapidly developing industrial areas of the land? What do those two full years reveal?

First of all, they mean that, given leadership, such as that found in Governor Leche and his capable assistants, a people is willing to make way for industry.

Right Kind of Leadership

Secondly, they mean that the right kind of leadership apparently knows how to meet competition and overcome handicaps of every sort.

Thirdly, Louisiana has demonstrated that industry is willing to expand where it has the full assurance of co-operation from the Government.

Now, as to what Louisiana has done. It offers to new industry or to old plants which wish to expand complete tax-exemption for 10 years.

"We do not want industries when they come for tax-exemption alone," says the Commodore. "The tax feature is merely the State's pledge that it means to be co-operative."

In other words Louisiana believes that industry will jump at the opportunity to process materials right where they are produced by native labor if Government shows its full hand. Judging from the results, Louisiana apparently believes right.

The State is fortunate—more fortunate in many respects than other Southern states.

For one thing it does have an amazing abundance of all kinds of raw materials. And for another, it is not harassed severely by the freight-rate problem which so affects other Southern States.

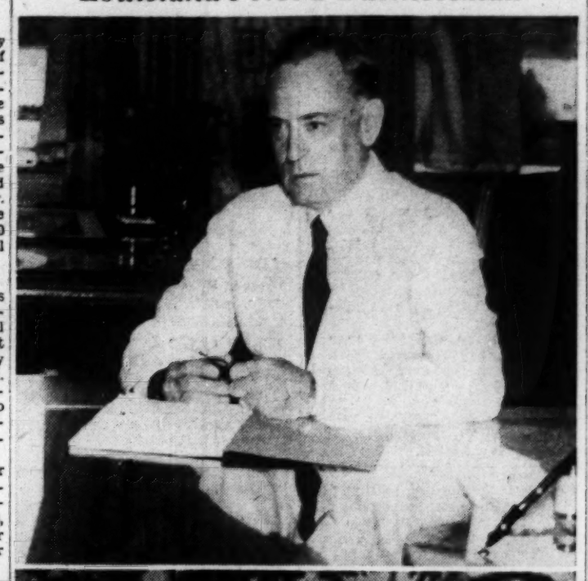
The reason?

Chief of all, Louisiana is a State served its full length by the Mississippi River; its own native rivers and canals cross up and down the State, and it has complete ocean service through the Port of New Orleans. The presence of so much water-carried competition has forced railroad rates down to enable the carriers to get the business. As a consequence Louisiana can put goods in the New England market by boat anyhow, as cheaply if not cheaper than can northern manufacturers serve their own market.

This situation explains why Louisiana may be an exception to the Southern freight-rate complaint, although the New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau has filed its brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Southeastern Governors' Case to deal especially with the question of sugar shipment to the mid-central area of the country.

Louisiana's position on the rate question does not, however, serve to ease the discrimination which other Southern States stoutly claim.

Louisiana's No. 1 Businessman



Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke

(Top) is Executive Director of the Pelican State's Department of Commerce and Industry. Through his hands have gone the contracts for new industry in the State in the last two years. His office is near the top of the beautiful skyscraper Capitol at Baton Rouge. This building overlooks the Mississippi and is visible miles away to the tourist approaching the City. Some of the luxuriant tropical foliage of the grounds is seen here.

WPA Play School Project Sets Child on Right Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The part which even a small recreation center can play in the socializing of those regarded by their parents and the police as "problem" children has been brought to attention here through a report from a Works Progress Administration project on a play school in Jackson Heights, sponsored partly by the Police Athletic League.

Here, an average of 150 boys and girls come every day to participate in games, crafts, dancing, dramatics and to make arrangements for various field events. Some of the boys arrive at the Center with an invisible label from the Police Department which seeks to check delinquent tendencies by co-operating with recreation workers. Similarly, girls come from homes where parents report that they have been "insubordinate" or "maladjusted."

Problems such as these have frequently been solved through friendliness and a persistent effort in discovering what these children and youths like best to do, according to teachers and officials at the Center.

"There certainly has been a big improvement in some of these boys," said John Steiler, co-ordinator. "Sometimes the very youngster whose behavior needs to be corrected works out very well as a monitor when given charge of group activities and games, causing us no trouble at all. We find that providing occupation which they really like often straightens them out."

At the top of the list among favored avocations for boys is woodwork, he added. "Quiet" games and pursuits which engage their attention successfully include chess, checkers, art and airplane modeling.

Miss Jeanne Slavin, teacher of the Girls' Department, told of cases less serious to the community, but equally troubling to parents. A little girl whose mother considered her a "problem child" because of extreme shyness was encouraged to expression through dramatics, in which she took a keen interest. During the recent holidays she took the leading part in a play and her mother is "elated" over the change in her, Miss Slavin said.

Another child had difficulty adjusting himself to other children before coming to the play school. An only child, he had not learned how to play with others, but through friendliness and patience small antagonisms vanished and his mother, Miss Slavin remarked, "would come to watch with amazement the change in him."

Particularly for mothers who are obliged to be away from home during the day, has the Center filled a need in child care, it was added. Little girls pass long afternoons there binding books, weaving, making paper pottery, sewing on a patchwork quilt or rehearsing for one of the plays or puppet shows. Sometimes the comparatively small room is packed from end-to-end with children who have no inclination to leave before closing time. The Center is giving them what they need.

Ban on All Night Work For Children Advocated

WASHINGTON (AP)—Night work for children between 14 and 16 years of age would be prohibited under proposed new regulations of the Department of Labor's Children's Bureau.

The Bureau proposed to limit hours of employment for children to the period between 6 a. m., and 7 p. m. A hearing on the proposal will be held here on February 15.

Deep Way Planned For Boats Over Columbia Rapids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—River boats will reach still farther inland, as a result of the Bonneville-Columbia development program, it was reported here, if the recommended budget of the United States Engineers is accepted by Congress. The budget, it is pointed out, has just been completed and contains one item requesting a minimum of $200,000 for open-river development of the upper Columbia.

The expenditure is to be used above Celilo Falls, an old Indian fishing ground that is the eastern boundary of Bonneville Lake, the body of water backed up behind the huge Government project. The program calls for channel deepening between Celilo and the mouth of the Snake River in Washington. A greater part of the work will be done on the Umatilla and Homly Rapids, two turbulent stretches, navigable only during the high water of spring and summer.

Umatilla Rapids, located about 25 miles west of where the Columbia turns into the State of Washington, is the site that was selected for a third Columbia River dam on an irrigation-navigation program. Such a dam would have eliminated both the Umatilla and Homly Rapids by creating another man-made lake, from which the vast lands of eastern Oregon and Washington would be irrigated and big boats would penetrate into western Washington to the mouth of the Snake River.

This program was dropped, Army engineers refusing to recommend construction, on the ground that the plan was not economically feasible. It has not, however, been wholly discarded, and public officials are hoping it will again be presented to Congress.

Work on the suggested program, if Congress grants the necessary funds, will start late in the summer. Engineers believe that by removing many of the larger boulders from the rapids and straightening the channel, navigation for small craft will be possible as far as the Snake River. The Snake merges with the Columbia at a point about 20 miles north of the Oregon border.

The completion of the work would grant farmers and shippers of both eastern Oregon and Washington cheap water transportation to Portland or to world markets via the Pacific Ocean. River craft would clear the territory for Oregon markets by taking the produce through in one trip. This same transportation formerly called for three handlings, the first by the producer, second to a truck, or train, bound for The Dalles, and thirdly, to a river boat at that point. Shipments to ports outside of Oregon will merely require loading on a river boat for The Dalles, where they will be transferred to an ocean steamer.

Regular appropriations for the Bonneville project have taken care of the deepening and clearing of the channel from Celilo to Umatillo. Further appropriations have permitted the dredging of the channel from Vancouver, Wash., to the dam, and the diking of the north shore, in places where needed, both above and below the dam.

S. C. Governor's Drive Stirs Bootlegging Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Initial results in Burnet R. Maybank's recently announced State-wide campaign against bootlegging and gambling were reported here with the seizure of two liquor stills by a group of State constables, Federal officers, and Columbia police. No mention was made of smashing gambling devices in any part of the State.

Governor Maybank has declared an uncompromising war against gambling and bootlegging, and instructed Chief J. Henry Jeanes of the State constabulary to enforce the laws to the best of his ability, in addition to appealing to all sheriffs for their co-operation in letters to the officers throughout the State.

U. S. Films for Japan

American movies are made intelligible to Japanese audiences by writing the dialogue in Japanese characters on the side of the film.

Indian Culture Encouraged In WPA Community House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A 27-point activities program for the new Tonawanda Community House will be put into effect in the near future as a result of a council held here by David C. Adie, State Commissioner of Social Welfare, and five chiefs and 10 members of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation Association, who worked out a tentative set of by-laws.

Nearing completion as a project of the Works Progress Administration, the community house is the only State-directed institution of its kind in New York. Built upon land leased for 99 years by the State from the Tonawanda Association, the house is to be the official headquarters of the Council of Nations and social center for the reservation.

When it is finally opened—probably upon American Indian Day, sometime in May—the house will be used 15 hours a day for a schedule of supervised activities, from vocational guidance to Indian ceremonials, Mr. Adie said it was the State's purpose to conduct the place on democratic lines.

"To effect this successfully, Indians are participating in the development of the program they are to share," he said. "Indians have their own culture and their own traditions—a fact which I believe should be recognized in our administration of this new center.

"Relief, for instance, has always been given freely to needy Indians, but not much productive effort has gone into inducing the Indian to work out his own social sufficiency and to develop an ability for self-maintenance. In this program, we plan to develop vocational and industrial guidance, individual self-sufficiency, better family life, and stronger group stability.

"We know that we are working in virgin soil, nothing like this kind of social work having been attempted before in America."

The architectural lines of the Tonawanda community house follow those of the Iroquois longhouse, meeting place of the Six Nations. It is a steam-heated cypress log structure and is located just over the reservation line near the village of Akron, in Genesee County.

The building, full two stories and basement, contains an auditorium dining hall, equipped with a stage curtained by a large mural depicting Seneca history. There are laboratories, a clinic, club rooms, offices, game rooms, a museum, and a library of more than 5,000 volumes collected by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

"The community house program at the height of its activity will represent Indian culture integrated into American life of today," Mr. Adie continued. "Indian school children will use the house during the day for socialized games, manual work and music. Adults will use it in the late afternoons and evening for instruction and study, games, manual work, group singing, plays and the dance.

"Surrounded by Indian trophies, original Indian utensils and costumes, ornaments and ceremonial masks as decorations and models, the Senecas can revive the skills and arts of their ancestors, and through such supervised activities acquire economically useful skills and talents.

The Tonawanda reservation is situated in the Counties of Erie and Genesee and comprises 7,548 acres with a population of between 400 and 500.

California Gold Production Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Gold is on the "up and up" in California.

In 1938, five times as much gold was produced in the State as 10 years ago. If the same pace of increase is maintained, within a few years California will break the record set in 1852 when the output totaled $81,194,700.

Report of last year's production revealed that $45,304,000 worth of gold had been mined, while in 1929 the entire State produced but $4,526,703.

Not since 1862 has $45,000,000 worth of gold been taken out of mines in the State.

Major factors for the substantial increase include the $35 an ounce government-controlled price, resumption of hydraulic mining on a major scale, improved dredging methods and rapidly expanding financial assistance.

Chinese Art Found in Rag Piles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The "rag stalls" of Shanghai today disclose the story of how conflict in China—as in past wars—has transferred many of the Middle Kingdom's art treasures to the western world. At unbelievably low prices, art connoisseurs have recently acquired from piles of rags all manner of precious objects, including paintings by ancient Chinese masters and vases of Ming firing.

Therefore, a number of skilled collectors who lost their own property during the fighting and are living in Shanghai as unemployed refugees have found it profitable to make daily visits to the "rag stalls." In one instance a bit of jade was purchased for 20 cents and it subsequently was sold to a curio shop for $300 on proof that it was a rare Han Dynasty piece.

Constant replenishment of stocks is being made from the interior of China and looters are responsible for the appearance of much of the goods. When the Chinese troops first withdrew from the Shanghai vicinity, people who went to these shops to buy furniture were able to purchase their own property in some instances. The best bargains are not in such standard articles as furniture, of course, but in rare collectors' items not recognizable as such by the ordinary buyer or shopkeeper.

L. Z. Yuan, column conductor for an American newspaper in Shanghai, says that the stall-keepers are becoming aware of the fact that they are letting real treasure get away from them and they have now developed a new way of dealing in art objects. Instead of stating the price verbally, according to Mr. Yuan, they use their fingers for sign language. When a customer picks up a painting the dealer may hold up two or three fingers, which could be taken as meaning 20 or 30 cents, $2 or $3, or $200 or $300. The customer has to give the cue.

Danube Comes to Bucharest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—They're putting Bucharest on the Danube. Not by moving the City to the river, 50 miles away, but by turning a listless little river into a canal.

Many people didn't know Bucharest already had a little river all its own. For the City has kept it covered up, and even planted beautiful flower gardens on it. This stream has hitherto dallied about in swamps and meandered among the butter cups instead of taking a beeline for the Danube. No one but poets seem to care much about it until the canal project was put forward.

Now it is to be straightened out and given a cement-lined basin 16 feet wide and nearly three deep at low water. The surrounding swamps will disappear; 2,500 acres of excellent farm land will be redeemed; a number of clean swimming pools made beside it, and lines of freight barges tugged back and forth on it. A Society called "Aquila Romano Americana" will build it, and it will bear the name "Canal of King Carol II."

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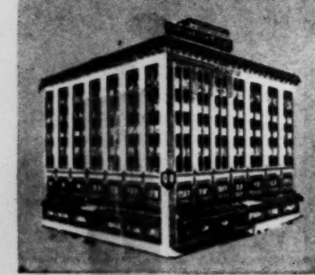
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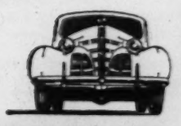
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Soviet-Japanese Relations: Key Seen in Expansion Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The essential problem, underlying the difficulty involved in attempts to settle outstanding disputes between Japan and Soviet Russia lies in the fact that the Japanese policy of expansion on the Asiatic continent—although directed at China—remains a matter of specific and direct interest to Soviet Russia.

From a political, as well as a military standpoint, the three countries appear inextricably linked, so that in the opinion of experienced observers, no one of the three would appear to stand any real chance of prevailing against the united efforts of the other two. It is considered no accident that the Japanese push up the Yangtze relaxed during the period of most acute involvement with Russia over the Changkufeng affair, and if Hankow experienced a wave of dismay over news of an armistice between Moscow and Tokyo this was a natural reaction, presaging a renewal of Japanese pressure in the direction of either the provisional capital or Changsha.

The passage of time finds patriotic Chinese unshaken in their determination to support a fight to the finish against Nipponese encroachment through China, but Chinese see this encroachment a process menacing Russia in the long run hardly less than China—and they would like to see a finish to the China fight brought nearer by Soviet involvement.

Soviet Situation

For the Chinese believe that Russia would be an entirely different matter for Japan to face than they have encountered in the Sino-Japanese conflict. In the first place they admit that Japan is mechanized to such a degree that Japan can blast her way, given enough time, through lightly-armed Chinese forces by sheer weight of artillery fire and air bombing, but they do not admit that the Japanese soldier is a match for either the Chinese or the Russians, if properly equipped.

Moreover, even though Japan has kept large forces on the Manchukuo border and have refrained from drafting the best of the available youth, China now has the Japanese so spread out that Russia is felt to have opportunity to seriously embarass Japan.

It is true that Japanese military leaders are often quick in their defiance of the Russians over such issues as the perennial trouble over renewal of the fisheries treaty. This, in Chinese eyes, represents a large measure of bluff, although the fact that the military always stand to profit personally by keeping the waters troubled is not wholly discounted. In other words it is believed that many of the younger Japanese officers, in particular, would prefer a simultaneous China-Russia engagement than to see things quiet down and a prospect that the civilians might regain a measure of control.

Chinese Resistance

But while China continues to resist, this is not likely—and of late there has been some tendency for the Japanese army to exaggerate rather than, as before, to minimize the extent of the fighting in China, partly because by this means they have an excuse for keeping foreigners off the Yangtze and out of the hinterland where Japanese traders are busy.

Russia, in the opinion of many of the best observers continues to prefer not to get into even a fairly certainly victorious war with Japan. Any such development would be costly to some extent whatever happened and it would inevitably provoke risk on the European front. Much was made of the "victory" at Changkufeng, hundreds of decorations have been awarded in that connection, but there is no tendency to utilize this affair as a means of drumming up sentiment for a finish fight. Much better, it seems to be felt, to let China and Japan go to it alone than to take a chance of bringing Germany into the equation somehow.

Some Russian supplies including light tanks are believed to be coming into China again. The supply of airplanes has been erratic and little is known now of the actual number of Soviet planes in China for they have not been active since before the fall of Hankow. It is reported the planes are far upcountry and being employed, together with Russian pilots, in training more Chinese aviators. Plenty of Russian pilots have already used the China war as a ground for gaining valuable experience, and Russia evidently sees no reason in jeopardizing large quantities of men and planes at a time when no special object can be gained.

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Clash

The map shows the location of the recent outbreak between Soviet and Manchukuan troops on the frontier in the far west of Manchukuo.

Opium Gains Laid to Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Increased attention is being drawn to the rapid development in Japan-occupied China, notably at Nanking and in the western outskirts of Shanghai, of the narcotics traffic and gambling under the toleration, if indeed not under the protection of the Japanese army.

Publication of a detailed report by Dr. M. S. Bates, American member of the history department of the University of Nanking, shows a sudden increase of the narcotics trade in the former capital. This trade is among the poorer Chinese but it has grown to a relatively very large volume, with shops operating openly. When two Shanghai papers published Dr. Bates' findings, the reply of a Japanese spokesman was that the Japanese army did not allow its soldiers to use narcotics—a thing universally agreed to be true, but shedding no light on the effect of the stimulated traffic on the Chinese.

The present generation has not known large supply and consumption of opium and particularly during the past five years, the National Government pressure against the drug has restricted its use, while heroin was practically unknown and enormously expensive, Dr. Bates said. His report added that since Japanese occupation opium and heroin are "abundantly supplied by the public authorities or by those who enjoy their favor and protection."

Dr. Bates gave details of the public system of opium supply establishments coming under an ironically named "Opium Suppression Bureau" which issues the drug to subordinate sales agencies. At the time of toleration, it indeed not under the preparation of the report, 17 retail stores were in operation and others were being organized, each paying a tax according to the amount of business done. Some 40-odd smoking dens were in business, being taxed according to the number of opium lamps owned. Single lamps in homes were also being taxed. In monetary costs alone he estimated that the opium policy takes away from the impoverished population of this region a minimum of $5,000,000 (about $1,000,000 U. S.) monthly.

Soviet Splits Commissariat

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (AP)—Removal of Victor Lvoff as Commissar of Machine Building was confirmed today by a decree splitting the Commissariat into three parts in line with a recent Soviet tendency.

Previously the defense, Food, Heavy Industry, and Light Industry Commissariats had been divided into specialized departments.

New Commissars appointed to head the three divisions of Machine Building were V. A. Malysheff, Heavy Machine Building; I. A. Likhatcheff, Intermediate Machine Building, and P. I. Parshin, General Machine Building.

What has happened to Mr. Lvoff since his removal was not explained. He had been in office six months, having succeeded Alexander Bruskin last August.

Mr. Lvoff was criticized in an open letter by workers published Jan. 24 in Pravda, Communist Party newspaper.

U. S. Milk Production

The United States each year produces 105,142,000,000 pounds of milk, equivalent to approximately a quart a day for each man, woman and child.

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British Fair Typifies Industries; What's New in World Exemplified

Exhibition at Birmingham gives proof of advance brought into home and factory by research.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The advance of industrial research, which eases alike the work of the mighty factory and that of the housewife in her kitchen, is to be the keynote of the heavy industries section of the British Industries Fair, to be held here from Feb. 20 to March 3.

Boiling a kettle of water might, for instance, seem too simple an undertaking either to require or have scope for much improvement. But so wide is the sweep of modern research that side by side with the latest industrial machines, like one which cuts steel as if it were butter, there are to be exhibited here gadgets which make kettle-boiling speedier, safer and, even, simpler.

This is only one example of the range to be covered by the exhibition at Castle Bromwich. Birmingham, second city of England, proud of its great tradition as the cradle of the industrial revolution and its position as England's greatest manufacturing city, intends to put on a show which will be at once intriguing to the nontechnical general public and important to the industrial buyer.

In Birmingham, in what is believed to be the largest single-floor exhibition building in the world, the various exhibits are to be grouped under five main heads: hardware, building, gas, electricity, engineering.

Colors Designate Main Avenues

Last year many tributes were paid by overseas visitors to the ease with which it was possible to move from point to point in the vast building. This year the resources of electricity are to be further adapted to making the visitor's job even easier; the seven main avenues of the exhibition are to be "picked out" by floodlighting in different colors, so that the visitor will literally be able to see at a glance whether he is where he thinks he ought to be, often an extremely difficult thing to see at a complex exhibition.

Nearly 1,000 exhibitors at the Birmingham section of the B. I. F. display their products in such complete range that they need 50 pages of index in the official catalogue.

One of the main features of the engineering and hardware sections is to be a display of the latest uses of aluminum. This metal, under the title "Silver made from clay," was first exhibited and admired at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Its development is one more illustration of the fact, evident throughout the exhibition, that industrial advance marches steadily, with few pages on the calendar to mark a start or an end.

Aluminum was "discovered" little more than 100 years ago, yet aluminum compounds form no less than one eighth of the earth's crust. When the ancient Briton made his first cooking pots of baked clay, he was making use of aluminum.

Now aluminum helps the housewife of today to enjoy the use of a kitchen which is not only bright and shining to look at, but easy to work as well.

Good Conductor of Heat

Aluminum is a good conductor of heat, which means quicker cooking and economy in heat, time, and money. Hot-plate electric cooking is the latest advance in kitchen methods, but with it "all-over" contact is essential between the pan base and the hot plate. Pots and pans and kettles must be perfectly flat and remain perfectly flat.

At the fair will be displayed aluminum pans so scientifically constructed that they cannot "wrinkle." The base of the pan is ground flat, and thanks to the fact that the pan is made to comply with the law of expansion and contraction of metals, there can be no distortion and no consequent waste of heat.

Still in the kitchen, modern research applied to industry has provided the housewife with an electric kettle with a nonheating handle and an automatic power cut-out to prevent its boiling dry, so that Mrs. Jones will in future not have to interrupt her interesting little chat with Mrs. Robinson to keep dashing off to see that everything's all right in the kitchen.

Then, too, there is to be exhibited a new electric automatic washer which, it is claimed, will "do" a full tub in from five to ten minutes at a cost of less than one farthing per hour.

Irons Kept at Even Temperature

When the washing is done, and the housewife comes to the ironing, she can have the advantage of an electric iron which cannot overheat, and which is kept automatically at exactly the right, unvariable temperature.

Also to be exhibited at Birmingham is a self-generating vacuum cleaner, which needs no power plant, and which can be used with safety by even the most heavy-handed husband—the thoughtful makers having provided the machine with miniature bumpers to protect the furniture.

Talking of husbands, industry comes once again to the assistance of the suburban householder who finds it a long job pushing his, or his neighbor's, lawnmower over the grass on long summer evenings; an "easy-work" mower with cutting edges propelled like a scythe at a rate of 6,000 cuts a minute is to be exhibited.

Fires Fed Automatically

Next, research descends to the boiler room, providing improved automatic boiler-stokers, which feed fires just the right amount of fuel at just the right time and are completely automatic.

These boiler-stokers are made in many sizes and are, of course, most used in fairly large plants. The exhibition is to have many other interesting exhibits for manufacturers. For instance, there is to be exhibited for the first time a high-speed cutting machine for chopping off steel bars to required lengths. And another cutting-off machine which will cut steel, metals of all kinds, bricks, glass, or what you will, any size you wish.

Another advance is seen in the production of a new gasoline product, replacing the old type soluble oil as a coolant for machine tools.

A furnace is to be exhibited for hardening steel parts continuously without oxidization or formation of soft spots. There is also to be on show the results of a new high-speed process for coloring white metal alloys, and many other technical advances.

So does research march on, hand in hand with industry and the man-in-the-street.

Fair's Rapid Growth Shown in Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The rapidity at which the British Industries Fair has grown, since it began in 1915, to its present status as the largest national trade display in the world, may be seen from the following comparative figures:

In 1915 the exhibiting area occupied 88,714 square feet. In 1938 it occupied 856,396 square feet. In 1915 there were 591 exhibitors, while in 1938 there were 2,432. In 1915 the attendance was 33,676. In 1938 it was 380,031.

London section mirrors growth of South England as a center for manufactured goods.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Answer to the query, "What's new?" in textiles, toys, sports, pottery, leather, furniture, fashions, clocks and jewelry is to be given at the London section of the British Industries Fair, which opens Feb. 20.

So comprehensive is this answer that two of London's largest exhibition centers, Olympia and the new Earl's Court, are to be used to house the exhibition in this City.

The Fair as a whole has grown until this, the twenty-fifth edition, is claimed to be the largest national trade display in the world. To advertise it some 13,000 posters, printed in 9 languages, have been circulated to 91 countries. This year, for the first time, folders have been printed in Arabic.

The growth of the two London sections is also significant in that it mirrors the growing importance of the South of England as a manufactring center. Light industries are setting up around London to such an extent that nearly three quarters of the exhibition at Olympia and Earl's Court are London or southern area firms. In one or two minor sections, such as that for high-precision natural scientific instruments, exhibitors are 100 per cent Londoners.

Two new features are to be introduced in the Textile Section at Earl's Court. A series of rooms is to be staged displaying furnishings typical of English homes—"from the cottage to the mansion"—and thus provide an intimate setting for the new season's designs in interior decoration and furnishings.

Survey of Latest Fashions

Adjoining the Fashion Theater there is to be a Hall of Fashion, in which displays will be so arranged that, together, they will give a comprehensive survey of latest fashions produced by British houses; those who have admired models shown in the theater will have the opportunity of studying similar garments at their leisure.

Olympic houses the lighter manufactured goods, such as glass, pottery, toys, chemicals, and clocks.

Three new kinds of clocks are to be introduced at the Fair. One provides an electric alarm which, once set, goes off every 24 hours without any readjustment and can thus be depended on never to arouse the sleeper a couple of hours earlier than had been intended. Another, an electric Westminster chime clock, will take accurate time from the light and power mains, it is claimed, and will also be kept going by the mains. The third newcomer is a velvet clock, produced in such a range of colors that it can be chosen to harmonize with carpets and curtains.

Stainless steel tableware is to be another feature of the fair, and two tea sets in stainless steel are to be displayed for the first time. Also making its first bow, or scrape, is a stainless steel knife said to be so constructed that only a fraction of each hollow-ground "tooth" touches the plate, the knife thus retaining its sharp edge.

Ticket Changes Speeded

Also to be seen at the Fair for the first time is a new self-printing ticket issuer for railroads or airways, all the data on which can, the makers claim, be altered "at a moment's notice." In the same department there are to be shown many new models of rapid adding machines for, among others, Indian and Arabic currency.

Gummed papers, designed with attractive scenes to be stuck around children's nurseries, have proved so popular that, at this Fair, they are to be seen with decorations suitable also for bathrooms, dining rooms, and kitchens.

In the Fancy Goods section at Olympia there are to be a number of novel exhibits. Among them are specially designed nontip plates for babies; photoprints on wood; mirrors of silvered glass which can be molded or bent to almost any shape or surface; collapsible wardrobes which can be folded up and stowed away in ncncollapsible wardrobes when not in use, or carried about on journeys.

One of the most interesting exhibits is to be a voice-recording machine which automatically captures any spoken message and delivers it at once on an unbreakable aluminum disc, complete with special envelope and needle; so that the "spoken" letter can be dispatched through the post to anyone who has a gramophone. Similar machines have already been provided in Netherlands' post offices, and it is expected that the British Post Office will follow suit, just as it was glad to follow the Netherlands' lead in using special colored greetings telegrams.

Miss Modern has also followed a lead—that of her Victorian sister. For the modern girl has taken up enthusiastically the pastime of knitting, with the result that a new trade has sprung up. Special knitting bags in suede, leather grain cloth, sheepskin, and tapestry, are to be a prominent feature of the Leather Goods Section of the 1939 B. I. F. These new knitting bags have been made specially commodious, so that business girls can carry their lunch about with them unostentatiously, complete with hot cocoa in a thermos flask.

Alaska Ship Strike Cuts Food Reserves of Stores

CORDOVA, Alaska (AP)—Tie-up of Alaska steamships by a strike of members of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union in Seattle has proved a drain on the shelves of food stores here.

Housewives "doubled up" their orders with the result that butter and eggs were sold out. Grocers limited customers to two pounds of butter and a dozen eggs. Some customers attempted to use proxies to obtain more.

Green stuffs were scarce. Grocers said they had enough staple supplies to last about two weeks.

New York Narcotic Raids Bring in 30 More Arrests

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirty persons seized by Federal agents in their second series of major raids within a week were held Feb. 6 on charges of violating the Narcotics Act. They were arrested over the week end by 50 Treasury agents in raids on 13 resorts in Harlem, San Juan Hill, and the Times Square area. Large quantities of marijuana and heroin valued at $2,500 were confiscated.

Among the suspects booked were Milton Epstein and Simon Ramarez, a Chilean.

World Affairs Notebook

Spreading Dictatorships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Demand for Colonies voiced by Herr Hitler in his Reichstag speech of Jan. 30 shows dictatorships still aiming at increasing their territory. More than half the world's peoples are ruled by some form of dictatorship.

First of the present-day dictatorships was established by Lenin in Russia November, 1918, a form of communistic rule, which spread to Hungary under Bela Kun, but was met by counter-revolution ending in a quasi-dictatorship under the Horthy regency in August, 1919.

Fascism came to rule Italy in October, 1922, after several years of weak governments and the occupation of the factories by the workers in the summer of 1920. Parliament gave Signor Mussolini full powers for a year, from which beginning grew the corporative state with authority concentrated in the executive.

Spain tried dictatorship in 1923 under Gen. Primo de Rivera and retained it until 1930, a Republic being declared the following year, when King Alfonso left the throne. In Turkey, despite an apparently democratic constitution, President Kemal Ataturk set up a form of government much resembling the Italian.

Arrival of Marshal Pilsudski at head of Polish Government in 1926 brought virtual dictatorship to that country, while King Alexander set up authoritarian government in Yugoslavia in 1929. Since the latter's assassination in 1934 a state of semi-dictatorship continues.

Weimar Republic in Germany, set up after the war, became so stalled by economic difficulties that National Socialists were able to gain power, Herr Hitler gaining absolute personal authority after the passing of Hindenburg, 1934.

More recent recruits to dictatorship are Spain, under Metaxas in 1936 and Brazil under Vargas, Nov. 10, 1937. Japan's movement toward authoritarianism has continued steadily since the Manchu campaign of 1931, while democracy makes little headway in South America, save in Colombia, Argentina, Chile, and Costa Rica.

A Monday Feature

Japan to Follow 'Immutable' Plan In Asian Policy

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi said today that Japan's reply to the United States, Great Britain and France, in which they rejected changes in the status of China brought about by force, would reaffirm its intention of following an "immutable policy" in the Far East.

The paper said Japan's note to the three powers was drafted and probably would be delivered this week.

Asahi declared the answer would contain five major points:

1. Japan, China, and Manchukuo must form a single bloc and will do so.
2. Japan continues to respect foreign interests in China and the present "slight" contravention of these rights is only a temporary result of the continuance of military operations.
3. A restatement of Japan's former declarations that China's anti-Japanism caused the war, hence Japan always has been on the defensive.
4. Japan cannot participate in an international conference designed to revise the treaties pertaining to China.
5. Japan is willing to negotiate separately on any concrete questions with any of the three powers.

[In notes of Dec. 31 and Jan. 14, respectively, the United States and Great Britain refused to recognize Japan's proclaimed "new order" in the Far East and declared their adherence to the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty to respect China's territorial integrity. Both, however, offered to negotiate on treaty changes proposed by Japan. France's note of Jan. 19 was similar.]

Batista Pledges Aid of Cuba In Support of Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's "Strong Man," told a cheering crowd of 25,000 Mexicans Feb. 5 that "should the independence of Mexico be threatened you can count on Cuba's support."

Colonel Batista, on a good-will tour, spoke before a group of labor unions headed by the Confederation of Mexican Workers.

"We have the sympathies of the United States" in the hope for solidarity among nations of America, he said.

Vicente Toledano, Confederation leader, received an ovation when he told the throng that Mexico was standing back of France, England, and other countries in opposing Fascism.

He declared that Mexico, Cuba, and the United States were "united by the ideal of liberty and democracy" and in their front against totalitarianism "have the support of the workers of all Republics of this hemisphere.

Oil Seizures Studied

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt, in a 45-minute conference with Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles delved Feb. 4 into the controversy created by Mexico's expropriation last march of the properties of United States oil companies.

The Ambassador said general aspects of various problems pending between the two countries were considered but declared none of the alternatives for settlement of the oil dispute was discussed.

He said his Government was still waiting for representatives of the companies to present their case to the Mexican authorities.

Britain Guards King Following Bombings

LONDON (AP)—Extra guards were thrown about the royal residences of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, Feb. 6, everyone entering the grounds being compelled to present credentials to Scotland Yard officials, in view of the activities of saboteurs.

Some 30 suspected persons were under arrest. Incendiary bombs, believed to have been placed by women, were set off in four stores in Coventry.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax disclosed Feb. 4 that the Irish Republican Army had sent an ultimatum demanding withdrawal of British troops from Irish soil. This strengthened the belief in some police quarters that the I. R. A. was responsible for the bombings. Others, however, believed the Secret Irish Republican Brotherhood was to blame. The Brotherhood was formed in 1853 to unite Irishmen for an independent Irish Republic independent of Great Britain.

Oregon Planning Board Points To State's Vast Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Oregon, since the days of the Northwest Territory, has been living off its economic capital, but in spite of the often ruthless disregard for the future, it can continue to be a land of opportunity by observing simple rules of conservation of its natural resources, it is declared in a new book, "Oregon Looks Ahead," published by the Oregon State Planning Board, it was announced here this week by Ormond R. Bean, Chairman of the Board.

The book, regarded as the outstanding contribution of the Planning Board to the State, graphically presents facts and figures on Oregon's past, present and future, and those who have reviewed it enthusiastically point out that the volume may well serve as a guide to development of all parts of the State.

Material for the volume was obtained from scores of reports and surveys made by the Board during the past four years. It was selected and edited by V. B. Stanbery, Consultant and Executive Secretary, and Miss Glenna Fisher, Office Manager.

Dr. John Henry Nash, attractive book director of the Fine Arts Press at the University of Oregon, assisted in planning the typography, and himself set the page that contains the foreword. The book is regarded as the most attractive ever issued by the board. It contains more than 100 pages, and a large number of photographs, charts and tables.

The key to the volume is found in a carefully prepared "balance sheet," which graphically presents the basic conditions and influences favorable to larger growth and development compared to adverse factors and influences requiring correction or elimination. From this starting point the book discusses migration, conservation of resources, land use, land zoning, reclamation opportunities, recreational assets, wild life resources, potential water development, the Willamette Valley Project, power, city planning, employment, and many other specific phases of future development.

Extremely valuable, and something in which citizens can take pride as well as counsel for the future, is the chapter, "Oregon's Position Among the States." It shows that the State leads all others in forest area with 29,662,000 acres; in standing timber with 434,000,000,000 board feet; in the number of retail stores, 15.3 per 1,000 populations; and in other phases.

The significant chapter, however, shows Oregon down to 28 in per capita expenditure for education, 30.77; thirtieth in value of products of manufacturing industries, and twenty-sixth in value added by manufacture.

Examples Shown

Examples of unrealized opportunities in Oregon are apparent on all sides, the book shows. Mature timber unlogged, immature timber cut before its time, timber exported as logs rather than in finished products, flooded and undrained agricultural lands, unrestrained erosion, stream flow wasted instead of being stored for irrigation, undeveloped water power, are among topics discussed in detail. Such resources as agricultural and grazing lands, forests, water power, fisheries, minerals, wild life, scenery, and recreation are the backbone of Oregon's economy, but following the national trend, show waste, misuse and lack of development.

Oregon's exhaustible resources have not been greatly depleted, the volume shows. Its minerals are still under-developed, and the fertility of its topsoil, although damaged here and there by erosion and unwise cropping, can still be generally preserved.

Oregon has all the basic essentials for growth—a mild and equable climate, abundant natural resources of fertile land, water, forests, minerals, fish, and wild life, vast quantities of undeveloped hydroelectric power, and magnificent scenic and recreational areas, the book shows. It might wisely invest in conservation and development projects in order to stabilize its present communities and provide opportunities for the thousands of newcomers seeking homes in the State, it concludes.

'Riding the Range in Ford V-8' Proves True in Buffalo Roundup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.—The song writers were more nearly right than they probably realized when they penned the recent song hit about "riding the range in a Ford V-8," for the automobile has supplanted the horse in at least one roundup in the range country of western South Dakota.

Light trucks were substituted for cow ponies when the National Park Service conducted a recent buffalo roundup in Wind Cave National Park near here.

Despite his great bulk and apparently ungainly gait, the American bison is capable of running at great speed for many hours and can outrun the fleetest cow ponies on the open range.

In the past, rangers on horses have found themselves at serious disadvantage because of the speed of the quarry and because when cornered the buffalo exhibited a strong dislike for horses and showed an inclination to charge them. They show respect for automobiles, however. Some of the animals are capable of speeds up to 45 miles an hour, rangers say.

About 10,000 of the park's 11,819 acres are enclosed by fence, inside of which bison, antelope, elk, and deer run. Occasional thinning of the buffalo herd is necessary to prevent overgrazing of the range. This year the herd was cut from 288 to 175 head and the surplus shipped to zoological parks and to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation southeast of here.

According to legends of plains Indians, the buffalo were sent out of what is now Wind Cave by Wakan Tanka, the Great Mystery, and allowed to wander through the hunting grounds of the Sioux tribe. Chief Joseph White Bull, "Pte San Hunka," nephew of the great Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, has said that some of his people still hope the bison once more will issue from the cave and fill the plains.

Big Trade Built on Oil Drum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Mr. S. A. Scoffin, former civil servant, started one of the bigest businesses of its type in Britain with an oil drum, a sack of cement, and some spare time.

Now he is managing director of a factory making more garden rollers than any other firm in the country, the concern being one of the leading exhibitors at the British Industries Fair, here. Only 11 years ago, Mr. Scoffin was a postal clerk, living in the London suburbs, and himself greatly in need of a garden roller which it appeared he would be unable to afford.

Mr. Scoffin, however, saw that a garden roller could be made with an oil drum and some cement and, having an oil drum in the garden shed, set to work.

It then occurred to him that other folk might want a cheaper roller than they could then buy. So he and a colleague made garden rollers at night, mixing the concrete themselves.

Then the two would-be roller magnates hired a disused stable. Business came rolling in. They bought a primitive mixing machine, and finding that their hobby interfered with their work, resigned their work, and settled down to making garden rollers.

Now the two former clerks have a modern factory, which manufactures barrows, hose reels, coal bunkers, bathroom scales and a number of other things as well as rollers.

Princeton Professor Heads Athens Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Professor of Classical archaeology at Princeton University, left here for Athens, Greece, Feb. 4 to begin his ninth season of directing excavations at the Athenian Agora, the marketplace of the ancient city. Mr. Shear is the Field Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Last fall modern houses were cleared from the digging site, so that immediate excavation can begin upon his arrival there. Evidence uncovered last year indicates that the Eleusinian building, known to be a part of the marketplace, will soon be uncovered.

Further plans for this spring, according to Mr. Shear, include the construction of a museum in Athens to house the discoveries made in Agora.

Group of Unemployed Blind Finds Way to Steady Jobs and Self-Respect

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Resolved to pay its way and manage its own affairs, an organization of some 50 blind men, most of them middle-aged, was virtually self-supporting today after six weeks' operation of a workshop set up on $8 capital.

Described by its officers as one of few such groups in the nation, the Mutual Progressive Association of the Blind was incorporated to give employment chiefly to men who found themselves without jobs when a State broom factory closed.

At the outset, Fred Sherman, President of the group, related, the Association was able to buy material for only two doormats. The men made and sold the two mats for enough money to buy material to manufacture four; then they got enough to make a dozen. The production now is 25 mats a day.

The Association now serves as a clearing-house also for goods manufactured by blind men and women outside the shop. The products—brooms, brushes, belts and rugs, in addition to the mats—reach the consumer through a sales staff of eight, the only persons with sight connected with the organization. These agents have no voice in policy.

Mr. Sherman said that after expenses were paid, the proceeds were pooled and then distributed equally.

"Our aim," Mr. Sherman said, "is to make every member self-supporting, thus creating not only independence, but likewise a feeling of self-respect and usefulness. Blindness does not make people helpless. It limits them to certain occupations, yes, but in those occupations they become unusually skillful.

"Blind people would rather have employment than charity. There has been too much charity to the blind in the past. No lasting good comes from occasional charity to the blind and periodic amusement of them.

"I have believed that if a group of blind persons got together and manufactured good articles, and marketed them with integrity, the enterprises would be successful. I think this conviction now has been proved."

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Value of Yugoslavian Change Hinges on Croatian Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 6—Significance for Yugoslavia and for Europe of the sudden governmental change depends on whether the new Cabinet which was formed today by Dragisha Cvetkovitch, a Serbian moderate, represents a serious attempt to solve the Croatian problem and thus unify the people of this country.

On the whole the new Government can hardly be said to be any stronger than the old one, and the basis on which it rests is even smaller than that of the Stoyadinovitch Cabinet. The new regime, while it will have the disadvantage of the strong opposition of Dr. Stoyadinovitch and his friends, the two Croats incorporated in it, can hardly be said to speak for Croatia, and the Serbian Democratic Opposition is unrepresented.

Most of the 11 new members are men who have played more or less insignificant roles in public life. All except the two Croats, two Moslems, and two Slovenes are Serbs. War Minister Milutin Neditch remains and will guarantee order. The new Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, is a professional diplomat of much ability and comes from Berlin, where he was Yugoslav Minister. The little Moslem group, whose revolt helped to overthrow the Stoyadinovitch Government, figures in the new Cabinet as a secondary representative of Slovenia.

The new Government is likely to be too Serbian to please the Croatians, and not strong enough to please the Serbs.

Many circles hope that it is merely a temporary transition to a new National Government that will rest on a broad basis and undertake to bring real unity to the country. They hope that a new election law will be brought forth decreeing new elections for a Parliament that will give the Kingdom a new Constitution based on wide regional autonomy.

The outstanding fact in the present situation is that the Croatian Opposition was never so strong and united as at present and unless the present Government shows itself more competent to handle the situation than seems likely at the moment, there is a strong probability of the issue being forced in the near future.

Coming Further From 'Around the Corner'

© Harris & Ewing

Trying Television on a Communications Expert

Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, faces the television camera at Washington during an interview between him and the N. B. C. announcer, Gordon Hittenmark. This was a feature of the R. C. A.-N. B. C. television demonstrations now being conducted in co-operation with The National Press Club. Television keeps constantly coming closer to the field of everyday use.

Geologists Plan Study of Big Hole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Geology is going to attempt the solution of one of eastern Oregon's topographical mysteries—the famed Lake county "hole-in-the-ground." It is an immense crater half a mile in diameter and 300 feet in depth. Plans are being arranged for a crew to investigate this "hole" as soon as the winter snows leave and it is expected the investigation will definitely prove whether or not the crater is of meteoric or volcanic origin.

Because the crater is very similar to Arizona's well-known meteor crater many geologists believe that this "tourist attraction" of eastern Oregon was also the creation of a space wanderer during some portion of the prehistoric era.

Walter J. Perry of Bend, assistant to Dr. L. S. Cressman, geologist at the University of Oregon, firmly believes the crater is the result of a meteor. He bases his conclusion on the fact that numerous good sized fragments of pumice have been found in the bottom of the crater. Using this discovery as a point from which to work Mr. Perry believes the meteor struck the earth in the latter part of the volcanic era. Added to this is the fact that the crater is much higher on the east than it is on the west.

From this Mr. Perry concludes the meteor reached the earth on the line of a high angle from the west, thus taking the western lip in to the earth and, at the same time, piling up dirt at the other extremity. The eastern lip is approximately 50 feet higher than is the western edge.

Discovery of broken fragments of lava, some of which weighed in excess of 10 tons, apparently thrown clear of the crater and rolled distances up to a quarter of a mile down the slope have a tendency to strengthen Mr. Perry's theory, according to other geologists who have visited the spot. The majority of these lava clinkers are now largely covered with wind-drifted soil.

A study of the rocks around the rim of the crater has brought to light the fact that the majority of rock deposits are not the usual types found in volcanic areas. Mr. Perry reported finding a large amount of a rock that was dead black in color, was extremely heavy and affected the magnetic needle.

Courses in Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Young people who want to make a profession of housing can now study for their careers in 11 colleges and universities, according to the National Association of Housing Officials. Those reported offering courses in the new field are New York University, Columbia University, Blue Ridge College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia School of Technology, University of Minnesota, Sarah Lawrence College, Wayne University, University of Chicago, and the New School for Social Research.

Hungary: Where to Turn but to Axis?

Hungarians surprised at campaign against them by Slovaks supported by the German press.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary's press is disturbed by what appears to be a steady deterioration in Hungary's international status. Developments causing the utmost anxiety are on the northern border, where the Slovaks are conducting an anti-Hungarian campaign that has already resulted in serious clashes.

This activity is very surprising to Hungarians for they anticipated no difficulty from their "Slovak brothers." They expected that Slovaks, if given the chance, would immediately break away from Prague and enthusiastically join Hungary. Led by this belief, Hungarians for weeks directed vigorous press and radio propaganda to the Slovaks urging them to return to "Mother Hungary" and seek refuge in their "millennial home."

At that time when the Czechs seemed helpless Hungary tried to take advantage of the situation by winning away Slovakia, but now the tables are turned. Slovakia is more or less consolidated and the new Government at Bratislava actually advises Slovaks in Hungary to agitate for their return to Slovakia. They are urging «treaty revision against Hungary and their minorities here are carrying on vigorous nationalistic activity in defiance of the Hungarian authorities.

Furthermore, this campaign is supported almost unreservedly by the German press. Many newspapers in the Third Reich are taking up the case of Slovakia against Hungary as vigorously as they used to support Hungary against Prague.

Nor is the other end of the Berlin-Rome axis much more favorable to Hungary. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, on a recent visit here advised Hungary to keep quiet and to make no efforts toward border revision, either in the north or the south.

As a result the only outlet now for Hungarian nationalism is in the east toward Rumania. But there the Bucharest Government has taken special measures against the slightest revisionist propaganda on the part of Hungarian minorities.

Crisis Confronts Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—For 20 years Hungary has worked to recover the territory it lost in the World War. In November, 1938, without firing a shot or taking any risk, it got back a large strip of territory and 1,000,000 people. Since then, strange to say, Hungary has entered the most serious crisis in its whole modern history.

Although this restoration of territory was a gift, made by friends, Hungary now finds itself almost friendless. It was Germany that gave Hungary back the lost territory, yet Hungary has cooled off considerably toward Germany. Responsible and influential men openly speak of a "struggle for freedom."

Hungary has joined the axis by deciding to enter the Anti-Comintern Pact. Yet, its relations with Germany are by no means cordial. However, by attaching itself to Germany and Italy, Hungary has tended to estrange the other Western Powers. As a result, most Hungarians feel not merely isolated, but in acute danger from German expansion.

Economically, also, the situation is serious. Because of the anti-Jewish measures and the campaign for fundamental reforms, investments have fallen off; trade has decreased; production has diminished; capital is fleeting. In its flight it has been threatening to bring about a collapse of the pengo.

Hungary is undergoing a sort of economic panic. Essentially, the situation is sound, and no real wealth has been lost or destroyed. But the psychological foundation is unstable. Many speculators and currency smugglers have been arrested.

It is in the third sphere, however, that the repercussions seem greatest of all, namely, in internal politics. Not since 1868, when Hungary became independent, has the Hungarian bourgeoisie been so divided.

The struggle is between privileged groups and reform, between a little oligarchy, enjoying all the privileges, and a radical movement for sharing Hungary's good things with the masses. Hungary's Constitution, Parliament, dominant church, and traditions are devised to favor the few. Naturally, the privileged oligarchy use them as a bulwark and a banner.

The privileged are using democracy as a weapon against the "demos," and appealing to Christion morals to deprive the masses of the chance to work some of the vast lands belonging to the Church. And the issue is: will the country continue to be a bulwark of feudalistic privileges or will it become a home fit for all its people?

Hungary Bars Riots With Martial Law

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Feb. 6

The Government Saturday clamped martial law on Hungary to combat political violence and empowered special courts to impose the supreme penalty within 48 hours after arrest in certain cases.

This action, taken by the Cabinet at an emergency session, was prompted by a bomb explosion the same day in Budapest's largest synagogue which caused injury of about 20 persons.

The Cabinet also suppressed for two months the National Socialist newspaper Magyarsag, organ of the jailed Nazi leader, Ferenc Szalasi, who was sentenced last July to three years' imprisonment for "incitement."

Joining Anti-Comintern pact criticized in Hungary — Nation found paying price of policy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Hungary's joining the Anti-Comintern Pact has not been received with general favor by Hungarians. There is a general feeling of a danger of German domination, and the new agreement is felt by many to be a step in the direction of this country's being delivered into Germany's hands.

It is generally believed here that Hungary was faced with the alternatives of joining the Pact or incurring the active hostility of the Axis Powers. For years Hungary built its whole foreign policy on co-operation with these powers and is now paying the price. It was the Axis Powers that were instrumental in restoring more than 1,000,000 people from Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

However, paying the bill is never pleasant and just now the price seems exceedingly high. There is no longer any danger of Communism here in Danubia, and for Hungary to join three mighty empires in a crusade for exterminating Communism in China or America or France seems grotesque.

Anti-German feelings here assumed such vehemence in political circles that the work of Parliament was impeded.

Hatching Salmon By the Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A nice, fat, Chinook salmon, king of all salt water fish, could be enjoyed each week by each of Oregon's million people four years hence, if all of the eggs taken by state fish hatcheries should this season hatch and the resultant fry withstand all the natural and other enemies that beset the four-year span of life.

This figure was set by Hugh Mitchell, Superintendent of Fish Culture for Oregon, who announced that more than 52,000,000 eggs had been collected by state hatcheries this season. The McKenzie River and Bonneville hatcheries tied for the lead, with about 15,800,000 eggs apiece, while the Willamette hatchery yielded 9,000,000.

Fry from these eggs will be released later, and will add to the millions of small fish hatched from natural spawn. The baby Chinook make their way to the sea, to start for their birthplace four years hence. When matured they will average larger than 25 pounds, with many reaching 50 or more pounds in size. In addition to being the main source of commercial fish, the Chinook, or "King" as he is known in Puget Sound, is a leading game fish.

$50,000 Strike Suit Names Chicago Guild

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Evening American and the Herald and Examiner filed suit for $50,000 damages in Circuit Court Feb. 3, charging 45 persons and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Chicago Newspaper Guild with libel and conspiracy to incite a boycott.

The Guild unit, which was named a co-defendant, started a strike against the Hearst newspapers Dec. 5.

Attorney Edward G. Woods, who filed the suit, said it alleged false statements had been made in an effort to coerce the newspapers and damage their business through an alleged boycott.

Most of the defendants were described as members of a citizens' committee supporting the strike.

Both papers have continued publication.

Oregon Lumber Firm Deeds Land to U. S. For Park Addition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVERTON, Ore.—The Federal Government's rapidly growing recreational project in the Silver Creek area, opened for the first time last summer, has just added another 640 acres to the park. The new parcel was deeded to the Government by the Silverton Lumber Company.

The deeded land is across the highway from the Federal land, but plans are being made to include this section in the landscaping and construction program to be continued this summer. Last year a camp ground consisting of all camping facilities, including 12 cabins, were constructed in the park. The CCC enrollees working in the Silverton area constructed miles of hiking trails through the hills and canyons of Silver Creek.

In addition to this construction a general office building, a large dining room and kitchen, a laundry and shower house were added to the camp equipment. Operating the camp for the first time, groups of young people were sent to the park for two-week periods. Under the guidance of directors a supervised program of recreation and education out-of-doors was maintained. The program was entirely an experiment, but so successful did it prove that officials are planning to construct two similar camp units, work to be started this spring.

Hebrew Union Plans 'Fight for Ideals'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"We must fight for ideals, because by ideals society lives and makes progress. We must man the trenches in the fight for American democracy against every kind of foreign 'ism,' whether it be Communism, Fascism, of Nazism," Robert P. Goldman, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations said in his report to the 36th Biennial Council of the Union here.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, parent body of liberal American Judaism made up of 294 congregations throughout the United State and Canada, has just launched a 10-year "program of service to democracy and Judaism," by each member. The program will reach a climax in the Union's Seventy-fifth Anniversary celebration in 1948.

To aid refugees, the Union has tendered its services to the National Co-ordinating Committee, Mr. Goldman stated. He recommended that each member congregation appoint a special committee to give aid and to integrate newcomers into community, religious, and social life.

A layman's tour, visiting 300 cities throughout the Uinted States and Canada, will link local with national programs of service.

Teachings Urged In Democracy For Y.M.C.A.'s of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Calling for "an unselfish and intelligent approach to national and international problems as the best method of realizing democracy," the National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association has released here a resolution for the guidance of 1154 Y. M. C. A.'s in the United States in the present social and political crisis.

Declaring that "among youth are many who should be aided in recapturing an enthusiasm for true Americanism," the resolution urges Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the country to become "veritable schools of democracy" and to provide their members and participants with opportunities for study and experience in the application of democracy.

"The preservation and enhancement of democracy should be of primary concern to all citizens in the present hour," it says. "Challenges which cannot be ignored have arisen in recent years to shock all of us out of complacent acceptance of the heritage won with such difficulty by our forefathers.

"The more audacious and articulate attacks come from fascism, communism and national socialism; those which are more subtle and possibly more dangerous arise out of internal divisiveness, civic indifference, and confusion over our unsolved economic and social problems. To preserve democracy in America we must make it work, and by so doing the dangers of both fascism and communism can best be avoided."

Rise in Civic Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Nearly 200 municipal auditoriums and civic centers have been built in the last two years in cities and towns ranging in population from 62,000 to 600, reports the International City Managers' Association here. Most of the building was done with WPA aid. Many of the municipal auditoriums include space for public offices, community theaters, gymnasiums, and armories, and some have room for the public library.

Arizona Workers Win Pay Judgment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz—Two courts have ruled that every State institution must comply with the new law which says the wage scale paid common labor by the Highway Department shall be the scale for the State and all political subdivisions. Two judgments have been handed down in favor of employees.

The law was passed two years ago and became effective July 1, 1937. Shortly after the Highway Department raised wages of laborers from 50 to 62½ cents an hour. A cry went up from school districts, counties, and cities that their interests had been disregarded and their budgets thrown out of balance.

Late in 1938, 17 employees of the State Capitol sued for $6,311 in Superior Court of Maricopa County, and got judgment. More recently, 12 employees of the Pioneers Home at Prescott got judgment for $10,333 in the Yavapai County Superior Court. Now 117 workers at the Asylum for the Insane are suing for $52,771.

Monterrey Tests Movies With Mixture of Tastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Mexico — Another Mexican motion picture is being given its premiere here before being exhibited throughout the Republic, for Monterrey audiences are used as "test audiences," being a combination of sophisticated and purely emotional, naïve tastes. "Mi Viejo Amor," the latest, is the fifth in a series which brings to life beloved Mexican songs, weaving a plot around the theme, and in most cases laying the action in the time when the song first became popular. Thus, "Perjura," popular in the 1890's, and hummed and whistled ever since, was produced to show the Mexico of that period. Sexagenarians who used to serenade their sweethearts with that very song all grew sentimental and blurry-eyed at the showing of the movie, replete with Mexican mid-Victorianism.

Chain of Radio Stations Urged For Safety of Ocean Flights

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The new Civil Aeronautics Authority is planning establishment of five powerful radio stations to make commercial flying across the Atlantic and Pacific safer.

Spokesmen for the Authority have told a House Appropriations subcommittee that part of $7,000,000 requested by the CAA for the year starting July 1 would be used for a new weather reporting and communication station on the Atlantic coast.

A start could be made toward erection of two more such stations, the officials added, one on the Pacific coast and one at Honolulu.

The Authority said it also intended to erect two of five stations needed to aid air navigation in Hawaii and two of six others planned for outlying island possessions of the United States in the mid-Pacific. The islands are Canton, Jarvis, Howland, Baker, Johnston and Palmyra.

The British are installing similar stations on several South Pacific islands, the Authority added, which will complete a radio network on the trans-Pacific routes to the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

To improve air service between the United States and South America via the West Indies the Authority said seven beacon lights would be provided for planes attempting one-day flights from Miami to St. Thomas. Two lights will be placed at the easterly and westerly tips of the south coast of Puerto Rico, three on small islands between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and one each near St. Croix and St. Thomas.

The Authority also disclosed it intends to carry out the final tests of an instrument landing system by which pilots will be able to bring their planes down in thick weather.

Capital Penalty Stirs Texas Debate

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, defending his storm-provoking action in delaying the execution of a condemned Negro, pleaded with his constituents Feb. 6 to help abolish capital punishment.

He said he deliberately had sought to arouse public opinion to the horror of taking a human life by reprieving Winzell Williams, Negro convicted of slaying his employer, because "few forms of punishment could be more harsh than to see certain death staring you in the face day and night for 30 days."

In a Sunday radiocast he said: "I gave the Negro boy all the life I could, 30 days to live, and, not being of political mind, I did not care to resort to the usual polished diplomacy, but my frank, open, and honest disposition prompted me to prepare a statement which would arouse public opinion. . . .

"I therefore dragged the ugly skeleton out of the closet and said in plain English what our polite Government officials have never dared to say — that this reprieve meant 30 days of cruel punishment, the same cruel punishment that the prisoner has suffered every day since his sentence was pronounced. . . ."

Governor O'Daniel favors substitution of an irrevocable life sentence for the death penalty. He said he believed the death penalty violates the Biblical commandment, "Thou shalt not kill"; the spirit of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and the Texas constitution, which prohibits cruel or unusual punishment.

Specialty Crops Aid Oregon Farm Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Specialty crops, such as vetch and field-pea seed, numerous grass seeds, ladino clover, flaxseed, and many others, are increasing annually the value of Oregon's agricultural industry. This was brought out in a report issued by the Extension Service of Oregon State College.

The report estimates the value of specialty crops during 1937 was approximately $8,000,000 to the farmers that raised them. None of these crops appear in the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington.

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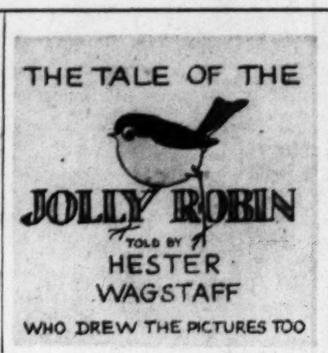
The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Tell-Tale Winds

When autumn winds blow cold,
And birds begin to fly away,
We know that somewhere near
Old Winter's on the way,
And that Jack Frost is near enough
To come 'most any day.

LAURA EMILY MAU



The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Seven

When the little engine came across the bridge and passed the high wall on its way to Cloney, the Sunflower saw that it was pulling two trucks behind it—first one, and then another.

He looked down into the trucks, and was so surprised by what he saw, that he wondered if the other flowers would believe him when he told them. By the time the engine had turned into a big field at the top of the hill, he could hardly believe it himself. It was all so very queer.

The first of the two trucks was full of wooden horses of every color. Not great big horses, although they would be quite big enough for John to sit on if he wanted to. There were black horses in that truck, and chestnut horses, and grays, and browns, and the Sunflower could see for himself that they were all made of wood, and that they seemed to be fastened to bright, twisted poles.

He was greatly puzzled.

In the second truck were a lot of boards, some long and some short; and there were huge rolls of striped canvas, just like the canvas that made Miss Katie's garden tent. It was all very queer, and very unlike anything he had seen before.

It was afternoon when they passed by, and the big Sunflower was able to look up the Cloney road after them. He was so well used to looking right into the sun that he could see quite well, no matter how bright it was. He loved looking into it.

A Hard Pull

As he watched, he could see that the little engine was finding it hard to pull the trucks up the hill; but it got up at last, turned in through the gateway of the big field near Cloney and went right to the middle of the field and stopped just where he could still see them, between two of the ash trees.

After that the Sunflower didn't hear anything that went on behind his back in the garden. He didn't even hear John talking to Mary when she came out for some lettuce. There was so much to look at that he didn't notice a thing except the sound of a tap-tap from the big field, and the loud shouts of the men. If he had been listening to what John was saying he would have heard him tell Mary that Moran's Hobby Horses had come again; and he would have known that the things in the trucks must have been Moran's Hobby Horses—whatever that might be.

In the Field

In the field at the top of the hill, the three men who had come with the engine and the trucks were dashing about, doing the queerest things the Sunflower had ever seen people do. First they built up a round platform near the engine, and hammered all the boards into their places. Then they made a frame-work above.

After that they began to lift the wooden horses out of the truck and to lay them on the grass—bright twisted poles and all. Then they carried them, one by one, over to the big round platform where they was a ladder. The big Sunflower saw that two of the men held a horse in their arms while the other man climbed the ladder and fixed the brass pole to something up above.

Soon all the horses were in a great ring, and everyone of them had a bright pole that reached down from the top of the frame-work and ended in the saddle. The Sunflower wished very much that he was nearer, and so could see better just what they were doing. But he watched as well as he could, and he wondered more and more.

Jamesy Explains

When the last of the horses was in its place, the men got the big rolls of canvas and climbed up the ladder again and spread it right over the top. It looked just like Miss Katie's garden tent then, but was ever so much bigger. The Sunflower simply didn't know what to make of it all, and he couldn't hear from Jamesy because the boy had gone away beyond Cloney on some message for his Grannie.

At last Jamesy came down the road, but he came very slowly, and stood sometimes, to look back into the field.

"You can see Moran's Hobby Horses from up there," Jamesy called to the Sunflower. "And the men say they'll be ready to start tonight. I'm going back there when I get some supper.

While the Sunflower Slept

"If you didn't go to sleep so early you could see them flying round and round, and going up and down, and the music playing all the time, and all the people riding on them. I'd never be tired riding the black horse."

But the Sunflower was looking up the road, and feeling that he really didn't understand things much better, for all Jamesy's talk.

"I sit on him," the little boy went on, "and he gallops at an awful rate. I wouldn't hold on to the pole at all, only I promised me Grannie I would. Even big men, like your John, hold onto the brass poles.

"I wish you didn't go to sleep so early, but sure, even if you were awake, you'd have your back turned to the wall by the time they start, so you wouldn't see anything. You'd hear the music, though."

That evening the Sunflower tried very hard to keep awake a bit later, and just before he slept he heard Jamesy call to him:

"They'll soon be starting now!"

Then the little boy went on up the road.

And when Jamesy sat on the black horse, and pretended to himself that it was jumping over hedges and ditches, and racing across fields, he thought about the Sunflower inside the high wall.

"I hope he can hear the music anyway," he said to himself, "even if he can't see the horses."

But the big flower was fast asleep.

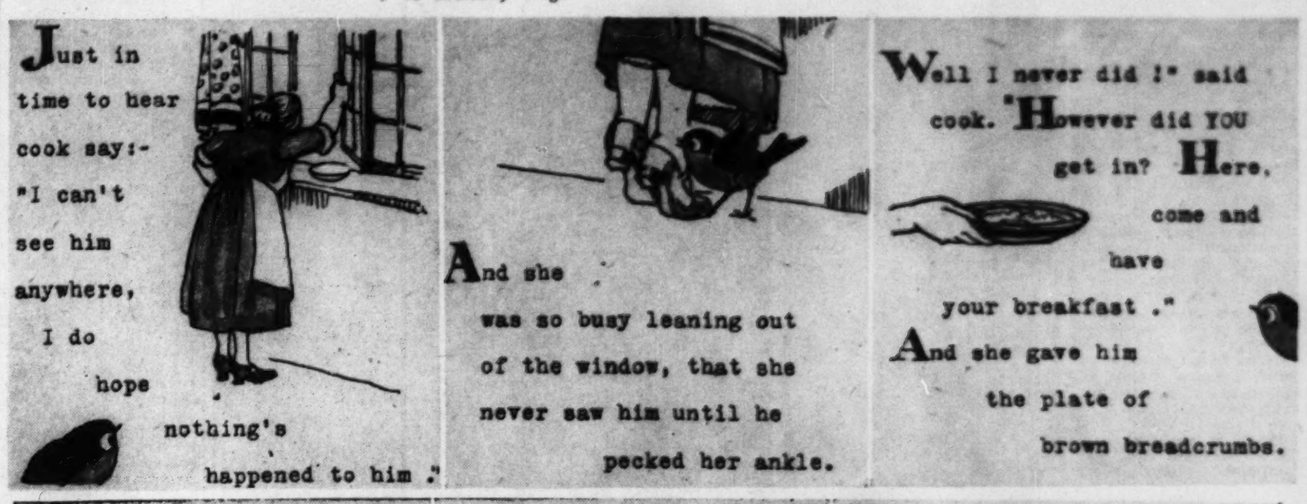
He never saw the horses go round, and he never heard the music, though the round canvas top was in the field for nearly a week, and Jamesy talked about it every day.

"He never had such lepping as he had last night," he said more than once, of the black horse he had ridden.

At the end of the week the trucks were packed again, and the engine pulled out through the gateway, and on to Cloney village on their way to some other little town.

The big Sunflower missed them very much until Jamesy told him about the children's picnic that was coming to his Grannie's field across the road. Then he forgot all about Moran's Hobby Horses.

(To be continued next Monday)


Just in time to hear cook say:- "I can't see him anywhere, I do hope nothing's happened to him."
And she was so busy leaning out of the window, that she never saw him until he pecked her ankle.
Well I never did!" said cook. "However did YOU get in? Here, come and have your breakfast." And she gave him the plate of brown breadcrumbs.
And a nice drink of Milk
out of an Egg-cup for a Treat.
"Aren't you a saucy bird!" she said. And so he is.
For every day in the cold weather when all the windows are shut. The Jolly Robin goes in through the letter box to get his breakfast, and cook lets him out through the Kitchen Window.

A Homing Snail

We often hear people talking about the homing instinct of birds, particularly homing pigeons, but no one says much about the homing instincts of snails. Nevertheless, I can assure you that snails can wander quite long distances and find their way home again after they have fed.

Snails, of course, travel very slowly indeed, but they can manage to cover a mile in something under fifteen days of steady, persistent crawling—which just shows how patient they are!

As you have probably noticed, they leave a slimy trail behind them as they go. Have you ever wondered what the trail is for? Mr. Snail often has to travel over rough ground. If it were not for the slime, which makes his path smoother, he would take ten times as long as he does to cover a mile.

As he moves forward, he discharges a slimy substance from a special gland just below his mouth. This makes the smooth path over which he glides, slowly but very surely, to his destination and back again. Next time you are up early, take a look at the paths left by snails, and you will be able to see for yourself that they have, indeed, returned the way they came.

I have already said that snails sometimes cover quite long distances, but I would add that they often climb walls as well in order to reach some favorite kind of food. With that ready-made path, nothing can stop them once they get a move on!

Now, perhaps, when someone talks about the homing instinct of birds, you will put in a word for the clever snail, who not only knows precisely where he is going but the way back too.

A Rumanian Girl

Stephanie was a little peasant girl, with large dark brown eyes, and dark brown hair, who lived in Rumania, or Romania, a kingdom in the southeast part of the European continent, just north of the Balkan Peninsula. Great lofty mountain peaks of the Carpathian Range rose to snow tipped heights, and the air was always cool and fresh as the wind blew through the green pine trees.

Stephanie lived in a simple, low built white house, with a tiny garden. From the windows she could look beyond the cobbled pavements, to the distant mountains and hear the sweet music of a nearby mountain stream as its tumbling blue waters flowed beneath an old wooden bridge.

The Forest Pines

Sometimes Stephanie went down to the cheerful little brook and gathered the green ferns and moss growing so abundantly along the banks. Or she liked to listen to the songs of the birds, which often nested in the thatched over-hanging roof of her white home, and compare their music with that of the little mountain stream. Always in the distance, the forest pines stretched up the mountain side, filling the air with the fragrance of pine. And over all, the sun shone brightly in a clear blue sky.

Stephanie loved her beautiful country. She liked also to help her mother. Often she drove the geese home from the meadows, and this was not always an easy task, for the gander, who led the flock, took great delight in pecking at anyone passing by. Stephanie also learned to embroider colorful kerchiefs, which she and her mother wore on their dark hair, and tied beneath their chins. She helped prepare the evening repast, too, and while she set the table with its gay red and white cloth, she could hear the musical jangle of the cow bells as the herds came slowly home from the fertile pastures.

The Woodcutter

Stephanie's father was a woodcutter. When the sun set, and he came from his hard day's work, in the depth of the green woodlands, he was ready for a good supper of corn, or polenta, with a rich sour cream sauce, and wholesome brown bread. Or perhaps, he had only a thick bowl of bean soup and a bit of cheese for his dark bread. During the day, the woods would ring with the mighty blows of his axe, as he felled a huge tree and chopped it into logs. In the evening, the little white house would ring with music as he sang the folk songs for his little daughter.

Although it was cold in Rumania and often the white snow covered the ground like a mammoth carpet for six months of the year, Stephanie was always happy. During the Christmas season the ground was always covered with the snow blanket and the stars shone brightly in a very clear sky at nighttime.

Stephanie loved to go with the other children who lived in the village to carry the huge paper star through the long, cobbled streets, carolling the well known Christmas songs. She was always happy to return to her warm little home and sit down to the delicious holiday dinner of "sarmani" or "holuska" which her mother prepared by wrapping cabbage leaves about chopped foods and then cooking it slowly until the savory aroma filled the house and the leaves were crisp and tasty.

Later Stephanie would be happy to snuggle down in her warm bed, under the silence and shadow of the great mountain peaks of the Carpathian range, joyful for the peaceful life she lived in Rumania.

Snow Twins Show the Way

Joan and John pushed the last large snowball around the front lawn to make it just the right size.

"This will make our snowman's legs. Let us roll it out by the gate where we want him to stand," said John between puffs.

John and Joan were making this snowman for a very good reason today—to welcome Grandpa and Grandma Allen.

Grandpa and Grandma Allen

By a Staff Artist

He Stood by the Gate.

were coming to visit them in their new home in the country. Grandpa and Grandma had never been here before. Of course, there had been letters and letters telling about the apple trees, the picket fence, the new garden.

"Look for a snowman. He will be by our gate," Joan had written in her last letter to them.

"The snowman will tell you," John had added at the end.

So John and Joan were running and pushing and planning between puffs. When the three balls were made and put on top of each other with the smallest for the head, John and Joan stood off to admire.

"Now I'll go and get some pieces of coal for eyes," said John.

"And I have that old scarf and cap upstairs for him to wear," Joan laughed.

They ran into the house.

Once inside the kitchen, mother helped them dry their mittens and brought a little plate of cookies for them to eat while they waited.

Then mother looked troubled.

"I've been thinking about that place down at the corner where the three roads branch off. I am wondering whether Grandpa and Grandma will take the right one.

Then They Started for Home.

You remember, we took the wrong way when we first came here.

"I told them that we would put a flag there, but I cannot remember seeing a thing that we could tie the stick to. Is there a tree or a post?"

"Oh, you give us the flag. We'll find something," John said.

But later, when John and Joan reached the corner, they found that mother had been quite right, as usual. There was not a tree, or post or bush.

"There's nothing here but snow," said John, looking at the hushed white world about them.

"Well, why not use the snow? Why not make another snowman to stand here and hold our flag for us?" asked Joan.

"Sure!" John called.

"We can use stones to make his eyes," said Joan patting the first large ball, to smooth out the bumps.

The snowman grew taller. At last they were pushing the flag stick into his shoulder to make one arm.

"I'll point it straight along the road to our house," said John.

Mr. Snowman looked very proud of his bright flag.

"He seems to want to help," Joan smiled as they started for home.

"And he did help," Grandpa Allen told them later. "We knew the minute we saw him and how we laughed to see his twin at the front gate."

"I never knew of such helpful snow people before," laughed Grandma.

There were smiles in everybody's eyes as John and Joan and mother helped Grandpa and Grandma to take off their wraps.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

His Flag Pointed Straight Along the Road.

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Music for Junior

By Nicolas Slonimsky

There Is Music Everywhere—I

Sound is all around us—in the howling of the high wind, in the peal of holiday bells, in the clinking of the dishes, in the mewing of a cat. But the clinking of the dishes does not make sense, and the mewing of the cat, even though it makes sense (the cat wants her milk), is not music.

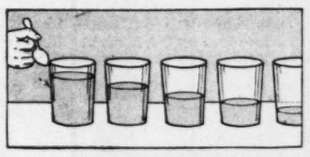
But if you stand three glasses in a row, and fill them with water, so that one glass is only half full, another three-quarters full, and another quite full, you can get real music out of them by tapping them gently on the rim with a spoon.

If you fix a whole row of glasses filled with water, some quite full, others almost empty, then you can play real tunes on them. There are clever musicians who can play as well on these glasses as on the piano.

Making a Musical Tone

Instead of tapping, you can blow edgewise at the water in these glasses, and you will also hear a musical note.

You can also get a musical tone out of the glasses of water, or from a glass finger bowl with water in it, by dipping a finger in the water and running it around the edge of the glass or the bowl. If you run the finger around steadily for a few minutes, you can get quite a loud tone. Or, you may



You Can Play a Real Tune on Glasses Partly Filled With Water.

stroke the rim of the glasses with a violin bow or with an elastic band stretched very tight.

So you can get music out of the glasses by tapping or stroking, blowing or bowing.

Now the whistle, the trumpet, the flute are all blowing instruments. You have to blow sideways playing the flute, just as you have to blow sideways in the glass to get a musical note.

Small Instrument—High Notes

One of the tiniest blowing instruments is the piccolo flute. Piccolo means little in Italian, so piccolo flute means little flute.

One of the biggest blowing instruments is the trombone. To play the low notes, the trombone player has to push the trombone tube far out, and to play the high notes he has to pull the tube far in.

The tinier the instrument, the higher the sound. A little child can scream as high as the police whistle, and a big tall man can sing as low as a chugging locomotive.

Among the blowing instruments, the tiny piccolo flute makes the highest musical notes—as high as the last note on the piano—and the big trombone, when it is pulled out so that it is very long, has the lowest musical notes. Also the violin plays high notes, but the big "bull fiddle" (which is an impolite name for the double bass) can play such low notes that not even a big stout bass singer can possibly match them.

(These interesting stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Piccolo Flute Is One of the Tiniest Blowing Instruments.

The Trombone Is One of the Biggest Blowing Instruments—When the Tube Is Pushed Far Out, the Notes Are Low and Deep.

Lincoln Was a Little Boy

When Lincoln was a little boy
He used to read and write—
Not by a candle or a lamp
But just by firelight.
His pencil was a charcoal-stick,
His paper was a spade.
Each night he did his sums upon
The clumsy wooden blade.
Then when his figuring was done
He used his knife to whittle
The surface of his shovel clean;
And when it grew too brittle
For shoveling, too thin to heave
The ashes as it should,
Then Lincoln made another spade
Out of a log of wood.

ROWENA BENNETT

Koko Macardo

Now Koko's a very wise cat,
And Koko knew where he was at,
As there on the sofa he sat—
This kitty called Koko Macardo!

And it seemed that a smug little grin
Was appearing just over his chin.
Which suited the mood he was in—
This kitty called Koko Macardo!

For Koko was not unaware,
In spite of his innocent stare,
That really he shouldn't be there—
This kitty called Koko Macardo!

CHARLES HAYDEN BAKER

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod. Little girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Constant supervision of specially-trained counselors. Water sports, riding, dancing, dramatics, music. Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklet.
Faith Bickford, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

McNutt-for-President Drive: What Will the New Deal Do?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—One of the oddest political situations of recent days is developing along the far-flung triangle of Washington, Indianapolis, and Manila, P. I.

Headquarters of the Paul V. McNutt-for-President Club have recently been opened with great acclaim at Indianapolis, following a behind-the-scenes drive covering at least a year. In charge is Frank McHale, Mr. McNutt's long-time political manager. Agents are spread out all over the United States, and the challenge on behalf of the High Commissioner to the Philippines for the 1940 Democratic nomination is determined and aggressive.

But Mr. McNutt is still working for the Roosevelt Administration, in its highest salaried post after the President's. He gets, though this may not be particularly important, $18,000 a year, while the Vice-President and Cabinet members get $15,000, and members of Congress $10,000. And for the High Commissioner to be running a rival political drive to that of the President or his friends is somewhat striking though far from unprecedented.

To Sail or Not to Sail

Over the week end it was reported that Mr. McNutt was sailing for home on Feb. 8, having been requested by the President to give up his post because of his political activity. Now the report is denied from two sources: Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, says there has been no communication of any kind with Mr. McNutt, and Mr. McHale in Indianapolis says he has just telephoned Mr. McNutt, advised him not to come home quite yet, and the sailing has been deferred until April at the earliest.

The McNutt forces are playing a delicate and difficult political game. They do not want to bring their candidate back to the United States too soon, wishing to avoid the political blunder of exposing a candidacy to chill early-season winds. On the other hand, they want to make contact with Vice-President Garner and other Democratic anti-New Dealers in an effort to get their support for Mr. McNutt.

New Alliance Sought

It is difficult for Mr. McNutt to perfect such an alliance at the distance of 10,000 miles, although it may be assumed that Mr. McHale, who shares some of the characteristics of James A. Farley, is doing what he can on the spot.

And so the questions "To sail or not to sail . . . To resign or not to resign" dominate the McNutt axis, Indianapolis-Manila, while the political strategists here wonder whether it would be better to keep Mr. McNutt in Manila or ask for his resignation. The Roosevelt group, however, originally sent Mr. McNutt to the Philippines as a sort of political exile, and the same reasons still hold good for keeping him there. But the situation is growing steadily hotter and more complex.

McNutt Calls Off Visit, Probably Until Spring

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, former Indiana Governor and candidate for the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination, has given up plans to return to the United States this month.

Frank McHale of Indianapolis, Democratic National Committeeman and Mr. McNutt's campaign manager, said Mr. McNutt told him by long-distance telephone, Feb. 5, he had canceled his reservation in a steamship to sail from Manila, Feb. 8, and probably would not make the trip until spring. Mr. McHale quoted the High Commissioner as saying he was interested in "several matters" before the Philippine Assembly, now in session.

New Zealand Centenary Fetes To Cover 10 Months of 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The period of celebrations for the centennial of New Zealand as a British colony-Dominion, will begin on Jan. 1, 1940, and close on Nov. 16 of the same year. This is apart from the Centennial Exhibition, which is to be opened in Wellington, the Capital, in November, 1939. Preparations for this exhibition are well forward.

The allocation of dates for events in the centennial period is complicated, for various parts of the Dominion are concerned. Wellington, for example, was founded before sovereignty was proclaimed by the first Governor, Capt. William Hobson. The following dates are recommended by the National Centennial Council:

Jan. 7, 1940: National Thanksgiving Day, in which it is proposed that all churches shall take part.

Jan. 22: Landing of first party of settlers of the New Zealand Company at Wellington.

Jan. 29 and 30: Arrival in New Zealand of Governor Hobson.

Feb. 6: Treaty of Waitangi with the Maoris.

May 21: Proclamation of sovereignty over South Island at Cloudy Bay.

June 5: Proclamation of sovereignty over Stewart Island.

Aug. 11: First exercise of sovereignty over South Island at Akaroa.

Oct. 9: Cook's first landing in New Zealand, at Gisborne. 1769.

Nov. 16: One hundredth anniversary of separation of New Zealand from New South Wales. A national holiday to conclude centennial celebrations.

Consideration is to be given later to a date for celebrating Tasman's discovery of New Zealand in 1642.

Religion Urged On Democracies

CHICAGO (AP)—The International Council of Religious Education, assembling for its annual convention, recommended religious education, Feb. 5, for a politically changing world.

Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the Council, said in summoning directors of religious education to the meeting:

"With world conditions what they are today, the democracies had better see that their children are taught the fundamentals of Christian brotherhood."

Church leaders said they would seek new ways to convince 20,000,000 youths, sometimes called "spiritually illiterate" because they are without church affiliation, that religion can sustain democratic ideals.

"These meetings," Dr. Ross said, "offer an opportunity to take inventory of developing situations in the evangelical churches of American Protestantism.

"These are crucial days in the life of the Church. We must make sure that we envision our respective educational functions in the light of the vital elements of our Christian faith with adequate understanding of the anti-Christian forces which seek to destroy values which are prominent in Christian education."

Leaders of religious education in Canada and 35 states, who represent 41 Protestant denominations, will consider plans for the religious instruction of an additional 15,000,000 boys and girls now enrolled in the church schools.

The Council was organized in 1922 through a merger of the International Sunday School Association and the Sunday School Council of evangelical denominations.

Arkansas Farms Join In Co-operative Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—For the first time in the history of this Ouachita hill country area, farmers of the outlying sections are co-operating in their efforts to improve farming conditions.

Under the direction of W. D. Denton, Garland County Agent, the farmers have organized themselves into the Garland County Farm Bureau. Through this Bureau they plan co-operative buying of farm necessities and co-operative marketing of their farm products.

The farmers have provided for schools of instruction in the marketing of various agricultural products.

Sir Henri Deterding

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland (AP)—Sir Henri Deterding, who passed on Feb. 4, was, up to his retirement in 1937, the Director General of the huge Royal Dutch Petroleum concern.

Born in the Netherlands, but knighted in England, he became Sales Director of the Dutch concern in 1890, at a time when John D. Rockefeller controlled the world's oil markets. Sir Henri went after crude oil in the East Indies and Caucasia on such an immense scale that when he entered the Chinese market, with Mr. Rockefeller in competition, he had so much capital behind him that he invaded New York and undercut Standard Oil on its own ground.

The period of Sir Henri's greatest power began in 1897 when the British Government decided to change over its Navy from coal to fuel oil and backed the Dutch concern which Sir Henri linked with Shell. Thereafter it became recognized that the oil world was divided into two main groups, Standard having the predominance in America and Dutch Shell in most of the rest of the world.

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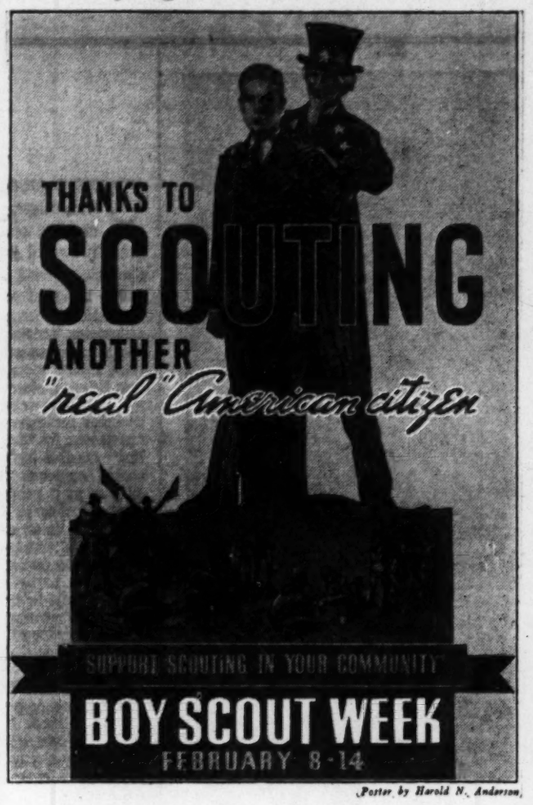

Poster by Harold N. Anderson,

Poster for Boy Scout Week, Feb. 8-14

Scouts Emphasize Citizenship In Preparing for Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The million and a quarter Boy Scouts, Cubs, Sea Scouts, and leaders that compose America's Boy Scout movement are pointing toward a week of intense activity from Feb. 8 to 14, when they will celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of American Scouting with Nation-wide observances.

Under a central theme of "Scouting Carries on American Ideals," each day of Boy Scout Week will be dedicated to some outstanding characteristic of the movement. Thus there will be a Scout Birthday, a Scout Citizenship Day, a Scout Brotherhood Day, a Scout Service Day, a Scout Reverence Day, a Scout Dedication Day, and a Scout Fun Day.

Observances on these days are arranged to remind the American public that Scouting stands for service and co-operation, tolerance and religious obligation, and homage to the responsibilities and privileges of participating in citizenship. They are also arranged in the spirit of President Roosevelt's year-end message to the Boy Scouts in which he said that to Boy Scouts who are steadfast in the principles emphasized by their organization he looks for future leadership in community and national life.

Membership Gains

Scout leaders declare that there is real reason for celebrating this anniversary of Scouting, since membership in the movement rose by 14 per cent during the past 12 months, there now being 39,750 Boy Scout Troops, Cub Packs, and Sea Scout Ships with a membership of 1,233,950 men and boys, of whom 271,672 are Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters, and other voluntary officials.

In addition to these million and a quarter active participants, Scout officials feel that a large portion of the 8,400,000 men and boys who have held membership in the Boy Scouts since 1910 will join the celebration in thought at least.

As one way of vitalizing the Boy Scout Week theme of "Scouting Carries On American Ideals," the Senior Scouts will be asked to commit themselves to a new Citizenship Dedication written for them by the Chief Scout Executive, Dr. James E. West. Dr. West declared that "as Scout citizens, accept your responsibility for extending among those with whom you come in contact their understanding and appreciation of the ideals of Scouting and the principles that have made us, and in my judgment will keep us, a great democracy."

What Scout Pledges

In accepting Dr. West's Citizenship Dedication, the Senior Scout pledges himself to familiarity with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. He promises to obey and uphold the law, to participate in community, religious, and civil duties, especially voting; to support religious freedom and tolerance, and to guard America's heritage of liberty and responsibility and to transmit them re-enforced to the next generation.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Africa

Southern Rhodesia

Salisbury: Duthie Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

South Africa

Transvaal

Pretoria (Second Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Fifth Church): Massey Hall, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 12.

Windsor: Vanity Theater, 673 Ouellette Avenue, 4 p. m., Feb. 12.

England

Kent

Tonbridge (auspices First Church and Society, Tunbridge Wells): Capitol Cinema, 3 p. m., Feb. 19.

Surrey

Walton-on-Thames: The Regal Cinema, New Zealand Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

France

Paris (Second Church): Church Edifice, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 9:15 p. m., Feb. 20. In English. French translation read at 7:45 p. m.

Netherlands

Amsterdam: Church Edifice, Richard Wagnerstraat 32, 8:45 p. m., Feb. 21. In English. Dutch translation read at 7:30 p. m.

Sweden

Gothenburg: Studentkåren, Götabergsgat. 17, 7:15 p. m., Feb. 23. In English. Swedish translation read at 8:45 p. m.

Switzerland

Lausanne (Second Church): Maison du Peuple, Caroline 13, 6 p. m., Feb. 23. In English. French translation read at 8:30 p.m.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillip High School Auditorium, 2316 Seventh Avenue North, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Selma: Dallas County Court House Auditorium, Alabama Avenue and Lauderdale Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Arkansas

Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Monticello: Church Edifice, North Main, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.

Clovis: Clovis Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

El Centro: Wilson School Auditorium, 1200 Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Lynwood: Community Methodist Episcopal Church, Beechwood Avenue, west of Long Beach Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

San Diego (Sixth Church): Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Colorado

Denver (Third Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Greeley: Fourteenth Avenue High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Young Hotel Roof Garden, noon, March 2; Church Edifice, 4:30 p. m., March 5.

Georgia

Athens: The Georgia Theater, 215 North Lumkin Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 12.

Columbus: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Savannah: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple Auditorium, 4240 Irving Park Road, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 12.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Evanston (Organization at Northwestern University): Garrett Biblical Institute Chapel, 4 p. m., Feb. 15.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Indiana

Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Gary: Seamon Hall, City Church Building, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Iowa

Perry: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

Kansas

Emporia: Lowther Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Hutchinson: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Massachusetts

New Bedford: New Bedford Theater, 12 m. Feb. 16.

Michigan

Detroit (Seventh Church): Western High School Auditorium, 1500 Scotten Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Port Huron: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fourth Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 12.

Mississippi

McComb: State Theater, afternoon, Feb. 12.

Tupelo: Church Edifice, 357 Gloster Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, Forty-seventh and Wyandotte Streets, 12m., Feb. 16.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Nebraska

Grand Island: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-second and Browne Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 14. Radiocast Station KMA, 930kc.

New Jersey

Paterson (Second Church): Central High School, Hamilton Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

New Mexico

Carlsbad: 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.

Elmira: Auditorium, South Side High School, 8 p. m., Feb 12.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 3:30 p. m. Feb. 12.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Ohio

Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Tennessee

Memphis (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Union Avenue and McLean Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Texas

Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Freeport: High School Auditorium, Fourth Street West, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, City Coliseum, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

Kingsville: Henrietta King High School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 12

Washington

Hoquiam: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Tacoma (Second Church): Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Vancouver: Vancouver High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.

Wisconsin

Racine: Church Edifice, Ninth and College Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Social Security Tax on Churches Meets Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—A protest against levying any social security tax against churches was voiced to the House Ways and Means Committee today by the Rev. Thomas E. Boorde, President of the General Welfare Federation of America.

Recent recommendation of the Social Security Advisory Council that religious organizations be brought within the security law would mean "abridgement of the principle of separation of church and state," the Rev. Mr. Boorde declared.

"Regardless of how small the tax, regardless of how high the objective, the evils and dangers implied are entirely too great to assume the responsibilities or permit the violation of the principle," he told the Committee.

Employees of religious, educational, charitable and similar nonprofit organizations were originally excluded from the Social Security Act at their own request, but in keeping with the Administration's view that "it is sound social policy to extent old-age insurance to as many of the Nation's workers as possible," the Social Security Board has recommended that such groups now be taken in.

In lieu of the Advisory Council's recommendation, the Rev. Mr. Boorde offered the General Welfare Federation's pension scheme to provide from $30 to $60 a month for all persons over 60, regardless of need. The money would be raised by a gross income tax.

The Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, of which he is a member, has a pension system of its own, Mr. Boorde said.

The proposed General Welfare Act was also supported by Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, who declared that "one of the things that America needs most from an economic standpoint is to remove the present necessity for a person to attempt to accumulate idle funds in order to try to provide for his declining years."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Feb. 19, March 5, 19; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 5.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Feb. 12, 19, and 26, WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc., on Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Feb. 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc., on Feb. 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Feb. 12, 19, 26.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on March 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Feb. 12 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc., on Feb. 26.

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Feb. 12, 19, 26.

Cuban Trade Council To Serve as a Lobby

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formation of a Cuban Committee by the National Foreign Trade Council to promote trade and cultural relations between the United States and Cuba, was announced by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, this week. Business interests, including American exporters to Cuba, American importers of Cuban products, transportation, cable and radio, and public utilities are represented on the committee.

"These interests are particularly concerned in the strengthening of trade relations with Cuba by prevention of legislation or administration action that may tend to impair the spirit and purpose of the reciprocal trade agreement by restricting the market in Cuba for the farm and factory products of the United States," announcement says.

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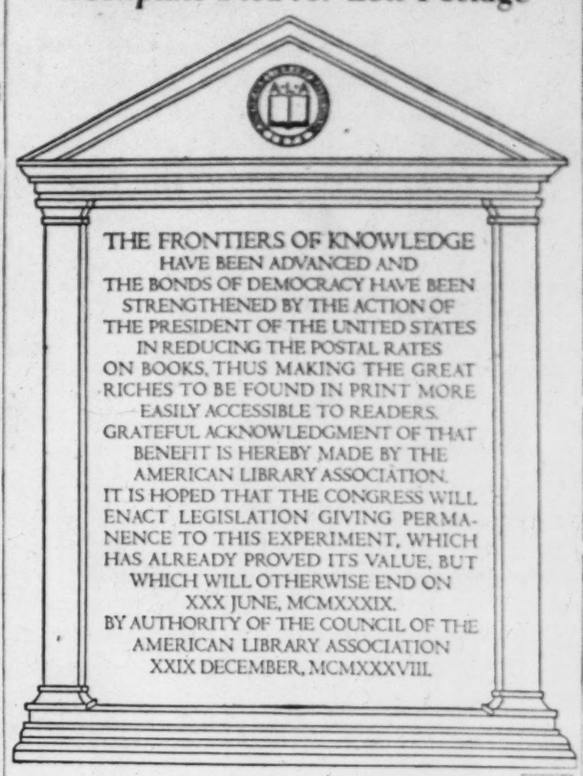
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XXIX DECEMBER, MCMXXXVIII.

Librarians Ask Low Book Postage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Congress is being asked by the Council of the American Library Association to make permanent the lower postal rates on books which President Roosevelt has established for an experimental period ending June 30, 1939, according to a statement made today by Milton J. Ferguson, of Brooklyn, President of the Association.

The Council recommends, he added, that Congress enact legislation at the present session making the lower postal rates on books permanent.

Under former rates, a two-pound book mailed from New York to Los Angeles cost 26 cents. The same book mailed today between any two points in the United States costs 3 cents.

The Council's acknowledgment of the President's action was sent to the White House in a printed broadside designed by William A. Kittredge of the Lakeside Press, Chicago. The broadside is also being sent Vice-President Garner and interested members of Congress.

Pardon Power Curb Proposed in Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina voters will be asked to express themselves on the question of amending the Constitution to limit the pardon and commutation power of the Governor, if a measure just drafted by a group of legislators is enacted. The bill, and another which would create a probation and parole system, were recommended by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank in his inaugural address.

Another proposal, supposed to coincide with the Governor's wishes, received an unfavorable report. It would abolish the Governor's Constabulary and establish a State Police Commission. A minority report was drafted, however, automatically placing the bill on the calendar.

At the same session the Senate and House approved ratification of a Constitutional Amendment to eliminate the State property tax for schools.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for the establishment of a law school at the State Negro college at Orangeburg.

Another commitee had under advisement a Senate bill to distribute the counties' one-cent share of the gasoline tax on "the basis of area, population, motor vehicle registration and county road mileage," rather than on the basis of total motor vehicle registration, as now.

Football Players on WPA Under Federal Inquiry

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Huber Earle, Assistant Florida Works Progress Administrator, disclosed Feb. 3 he had ordered an investigation of newspaper reports that the names of several University of Florida Football players remained on WPA rolls.

The Orlando Sentinel printed a story by Jim Mulcahy, a player, saying the Federal Bureau of Investigation questioned the players recently about their WPA connections.

Burdens Added To Travelers' Aid By World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The New York World's Fair, 1939, scheduled to open April 30, will bring millions of visitors to the "wonder city." One of the most difficult problems facing any social agency here is that confronting the Travelers' Aid Society, which for years has been extending aid and information to men, women, and children who are strangers in a big city.

In view of the necessity of extending its work to take care of the added load caused by the World's Fair, Miss Virginia N. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Society, said today it was "desperately" in need of financial assistance, since its grants were not sufficient to enable it to adequately carry on the usual work.

Miss Miller said she had sought help from the New York World's Fair Corporation, but had been turned down. The Society, therefore, will not maintain a booth at the Fair, she added.

Miss Miller declared her organization was preparing to appeal for funds through letters to individuals, support from the press, and through transportation agencies, such as bus and railroad lines, "which have been very generous already."

"Anyone should stay at home unless he has money enough to get back," she warned. "People cannot come here and expect the Travelers' Aid to send them back home. We can't do it. We would be swamped, and we're going to be swamped anyway.

"No one should come here looking for jobs. There are none."

Miss Miller declared the Society could not send anyone home who had bought a one-way ticket to the Fair expecting to be sent back either by the City Welfare Department, which also has announced it will not aid such persons, or by the Travelers' Aid.

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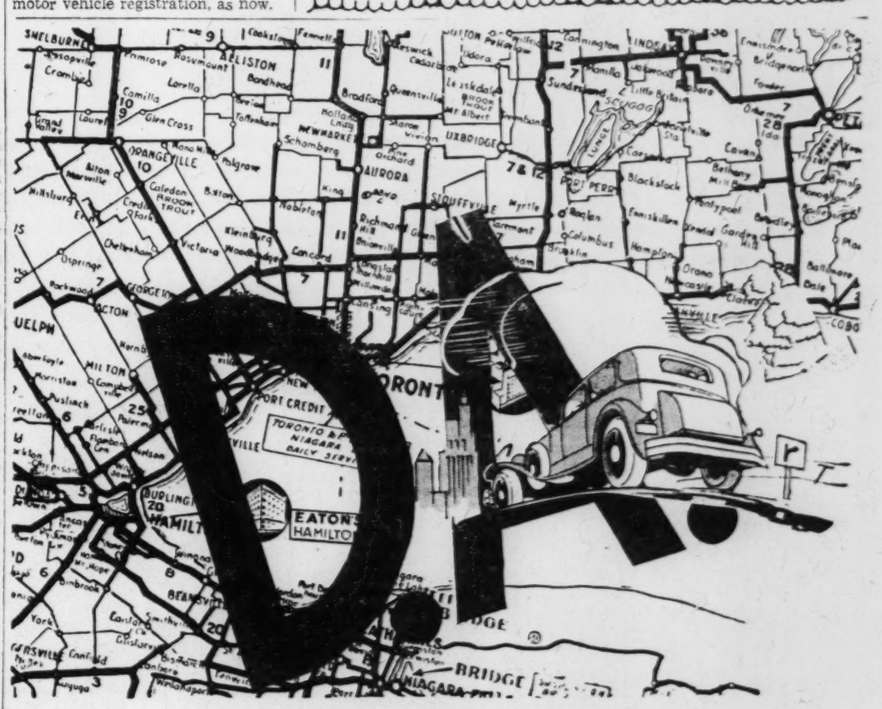

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The Home Forum

Will It?—Won't It?

I LIVE beside the Danube—on the very edge of the stream. We are on the third story; and, as I stand at our windows, I can look right down on the water.

The reason why I am looking so intently today is that the river is freezing over. The weather is cold and seems to have been still colder up in Germany. Enormous patches of ice froze somewhere up there and are now floating down. Night and day, they move beneath my window.

At first there was more water to be seen than ice. Then the floats looked like water lilies—whitish, flat, with crumpled edges, and sparkling frosting. Each had a history, too. One had come from gay Bavaria, another from freedom-shouting Tyrol, a third from Slovakia, and perhaps some had even sailed past Bohemia. In any case, I had never seen such a magnificent collection of super water lilies.

* * *

AT NIGHT THE river was covered with flames, which kept leaping into the air and vanishing. That was the first time I had ever seen the Danube on fire. Of course, the sun and moon and a myriad shore lamps often stretch ribbons of gorgeous light across the river, toward my window; but now it was different. Tongues of fire kept flashing up among the water lilies.

For a brief moment, I imagined fishermen were paddling about in the ice, waving torches. Which was, of course, fantastically untrue. In reality, the shore lights were merely playing with the ice—as I had wanted to do. I repeatedly pictured myself as an adventurer, hopping from lily to lily, until I got, safe and dry, to the other shore where Regent Horthy lives. I even tried to imagine Mr. Horthy hopping over to me, though that wasn't so easy. Those light beams did it the easiest way.

But they didn't leap from lily to lily—rather from open space to open space. And, when they hit a spot of clear water, fire splashed up, burned luridly and then went out as ice cakes floated over it. Those darting flames were light beams, playing tag with the ice floes. And no holiday fireworks were ever so alluring as they.

* * *

BUT NOW THOSE water lilies are gone. The whole river is covered thickly with ice rafts. Some are vast and hard and proud, pushing everything out of their way; others are small and modest, timidly seeking places among their great neighbors. They all sweep on and on, filling each minute with a grand new picture. There is no one to push or pull them, no accelerators and no brakes, no traffic officer nor back-seat driver. Nature gives this show, all by herself, asking man for no advice.

And now the big moment is coming. I don't dare to leave the window. The whole river is going to freeze over. That magnificent fleet's going to stop. All nature's traffic is going to be held up. And I don't want to miss it.

Already, when I got up this morning, a third of the river, over on Regent Horthy's side, had stopped. The ice there had jammed together and ceased to flow. Then, when I came back from breakfast, the ice on my side had stopped, too. I missed seeing that—though I certainly ate as fast as I could.

Now only the middle third of the river is still running and it'll stop soon. But how will it stop? Little by little? In streaks—first on Mr. Horthy's side and then on mine—or all at once? Will all those rafts of ice suddenly stand still, as lines of motors before a red light? Will they grate and squeak? Will they run into one another like motors with poor brakes? Or does motion simply cease as when a film stops, leaving a jumper in mid-air? Can I go down there then and run across the river, or will they call out the police to stop me?

* * *

Whoop, it has stopped. No, a false alarm! It's still moving. No red light yet.

* * *

Well, look! A new strip, a rod wide, on my side has stopped. Looks like a line of parked cars. But the center is still flowing—narrower and narrower—keeps jamming against my still ice and throws up fragments in the form of a long white furrow. Maybe that furrow'll just grow wider and wider until it covers the river. Perhaps that's how the flow stops.

* * *

I can't see any more open water. I'm sure the procession's about over. The chauffeur's putting on the brakes. It angers me to see how those big cakes grind the little ones to pieces. All the Switzerlands and Denmarks and Delawares have disappeared; but I think all the pieces will blend into one another now, so the Germanys and Russias will disappear, too. It looks like Siberia all right—but they do keep on moving!

* * *

It's noon, but I don't dare go to dinner. It'll be only a minute more, I keep telling my wife—

It's half-past one. I can't put her off any more. I'll just take a hasty bite—Soup's over and no change; ice still moves—finished the goose and the procession's still going—I take my dessert to eat beside the window.

* * *

Four p. m. Something has happened. One of Danubia's traffic officers switched on a green light. My still ice has broken loose and joined the crowd. My, how it runs, like a boy after school!

* * *

Five p. m. It's dark now, but I can see that Mr. Horthy's ice, also, has joined up and is on the run. The whole Danube is moving again.

* * *

Six p. m. Quite dark. Flames are flashing up amid the ice lilies. That means there are open spaces. The game's lost. We couldn't hold the line. Mr. Horthy and I held our ends all right, but the center was weak. I'm terribly disappointed.

R. H. MARKHAM

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA: *An Engraving by John Pine*

AN ARTIST'S conception of a famous incident in British history—the defeat of the Spanish Armada—is the subject of this engraving. In 1588, Philip II of Spain sent the huge fleet to invade England, but his plan miscarried when the Armada was attacked in the English Channel as it was proceeding to Flanders for reinforcements. The scene is here treated in a highly decorative and fanciful manner, the ships being used as the principal elements of a sprightly design. The artist has not hesitated to superimpose the British coat-of-arms, nor to add for the sake of variety two whale-like creatures which spout and play in the background. The waves, drawn with an arbitrary regularity, indicate that the engagement is taking place in a choppy sea, and the faintly outlined hills and trees in the distance show that it is not far from shore. The Spanish ships, taller and larger in number, are drawn up in orderly formation, while the smaller English ships harry them in apparent confusion. A Spanish ship in the foreground is on fire, evidently as the result of a direct hit. The whole scene, however, has a calm and unrealistic quality far removed from the warlike.

In the campaign it is interesting to note that the English owed their success in large measure to the smaliness of their ships, which were capable of swift maneuvering, and to the expertness of their seamen. Another deciding factor was the superior sea experience and cooperation shown by the members of the English fleet. The vessels of the Armada were filled largely with soldiers accustomed to fighting on land, the few seamen being menials who merely carried out the orders of the soldier-officers. In the English ships, both officers and men were accustomed to the sea and worked together in mutual self-respect.

The English Lord High Admiral and Commander-in-chief was Lord Howard who ordered from Flanders a set of tapestries illustrating the encounter. These were destroyed by fire years later, but fortunately a series of engravings had been made from them by John Pine in 1739, of which this print is one.

H. H. A.

My Cousin William

MY COUSIN WILLIAM was an Ulster Presbyterian of the old school. . . . His pleasures were few and simple, and seldom led him beyond his orbit as a farmer. He loved a neat homestead, and delighted in whitewash and red-lead. His hedges were trim to a fault. Round about his dwelling they were his personal care; and there fancy blossomed in him. The garden hedge was adorned with strange shapes of birds and beasts, a little stiffer, perchance, than Nature would have chosen; but she was never able to steal a march on his shears. . . .

There was a patriarchal simplicity in my Cousin William's way of living. He rose with the lark, and lay down with the lamb. He was fond of telling in his old age that he had never seen the lamps of B—— lighted. He was more the father of his servants than their master. After the evening meal he moved to the kitchen, and sitting in his great armchair—my cousin was a large man—put on his spectacles and read the daily paper to his house-keeper and his men. His comments on politics were coloured with a cautious Radicalism. . . .

I loved my Cousin William, and respected and looked up to him more than to any other man I have known before or since. He was a little old-fashioned in his notions; the scope of his mind was not very wide; he would have liked the thing that shall be to remain the thing that has been, and such an attitude does not make for progress. But he was simple, and good, and kind. If his creed was narrow his heart was big, and it was by the dictates of his heart that he steered his course in life. . . .

He was a frugal man, but leaned more to saving than to getting, and did not make haste to grow rich. In the cause of charity or of religion he could be nobly generous, without self-righteousness. There was a heartiness in his bounty that multiplied the gift. Nor did he lack the grace of small benevolences. I had gone to boarding-school before he died; and when I said good-bye to him at the end of the holidays he always gave me a shilling, and patted me on the head and told me to be a good boy and mind my task. The last time I said good-bye to my Cousin William he was sitting by himself in his parlour. He was as kind and cheerful as ever, but a little graver. We had a long, quiet chat together; and he told me about the days when he, too, was a boy. . . . When I bade him good-bye he held my hand longer than usual, and prayed God to bless me and make me grow up a good man. I looked in my palm after I had left the room, and saw he had given me half a sovereign. It was a great sum of money to me then; but I was not elated by my good fortune, and walked home very soberly across the bogs.—LYNN DOYLE, in "An Ulster Childhood." (London: Duckworth.)

A Newspaper Comes To the Prairie

AND one day a funny little caravan made its way across the prairie, breaking a new trail as it went. A shack with a team hitched to it, a wagon loaded with immigrant goods and a printing press; ahead, leading the way, a girl on horseback. . . .

We had hired two homesteaders to haul out lumber and put up a small building for the newspaper and post office, although we had not yet got the necessary petition signed for a post office. We could not do that before the settlers arrived. A small shed room was built a few feet from the business structure as a lean-to for our migratory shack. . . .

The next morning the sun came out, flooding the new-washed plains. It was a different world from the harsh, drab prairie to which we had come eight months ago. Here the earth was a soft green carpet, heavily sprinkled with spring flowers, white and lavender hyacinths, bluebells, blossoms flaming red, yellow and blue, and snow-white, waxen flowers that wither at the touch and yet bloom on the hard desert.

Huey Dunn squared the migratory shack and rolled the wheels from under. And there in the Land of the Burnt Thigh, the Indians' name for the Brulé, I filed my claim and started a newspaper. The only woman, so it was recorded, ever to establish a newspaper on an Indian reservation. And if one were to pick up the first issues of that newspaper he would see under the publisher's name, "Published on Section 31, Township 108 North, Range 77W, of the 5th Principal Meridian," the only way of describing its location.

Ida's claim had seemed to us at first sight to be in the midst of nowhere. Compared to this, it had been in a flourishing neighborhood. For here there was nothing but the land—waiting. No sign of habitation, no living thing—yes, an antelope standing rigid against the horizon. For a terrified moment it seemed that there could be no future here—only time. And Ida Mary and I shrank from two very confident young women to two very young and frightened girls. . . .

And yet I knew what I wanted to do. I had known since the day I heard myself telling the New York broker. An obscure little newspaper in a desolate homestead country; but, given courage enough, that little printing outfit would be a tool, a voice for the people's needs. It was a gigantic task, this taming of the frontier.—From "Land of the Burnt Thigh," by EDITH EUDORA KOHL. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Fog Over the Lake

THE ice has not frozen quickly enough
for this frigid air. A slow thin vapor
rises from the cauldron of the lake,
and when it touches the slopes of alders,
it clothes them in gleaming pearl.

DANIEL SMYTHE

One Kind of Venetian Night

COMING out at last upon the Zattere, and seeing the breadth of water before one, it is as if one had gone back to the sea. The ships lie close together along the quay, ten deep. . . . A few voices rise from the boats; the hulls creak gently, as if they were talking together; there is a faint plashing of water, and beyond, silent, hardly visible, unlighted by the few lamps along the quay, the island waits, a little desolate and unfriendly, but half way to the sea.

At night the moon swings in the sky, like the lamp of an illumination. There are curtains of dark, half drawn, and, higher in the sky, pale gold stars, like faint candles, in a dark which is luminous. Or, on an autumn night which is like summer, a moon like a thin silver medallion hangs low over San Giorgio, and turns slowly to gold, while the water, between moonrise and sunset, pales and glows, and the dark begins to creep around the masts and rigging. . . .

There was a roaring of the sea all night, and in the morning the water splashed under the windows almost level with the pavement. The whole Giudecca was swollen, and rose everywhere into grey waves, tipped with white as they fell over. Sea-gulls had come in from the sea, and flew in circles over the water, dipping to the crest of the waves, and curving around the boats laden with timber, that crowded close together against the Zattere. The wind still blew with violence, and a little rain fell. The sky and the water were of the same leaden grey, and the sea-gulls flying between water and sky shone like white flakes of snow, blown by the wind.—From "Cities of Italy," by ARTHUR SYMONS. (New York: Dutton.)

Reality versus Illusion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE declares and proves, with "signs following," that the real man and the real universe of God's creating exist in eternal perfection here and now, and that all contrary testimony offered by the so-called material senses is unreal and actually nonexistent. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 290), "Mistaken views ought to be dissolving views, since whatever is false should disappear." Through the study of this Science, statements of spiritual truth such as this become clear in their meaning, thought becomes receptive to good alone, and students are shown, by "precept upon precept; line upon line" (Isaiah 28:10), how the mistakenly accepted evidence of sinful, sickly, mortal existence may be proved unreal, and the true, spiritual concept of being retained.

For an illustration let us consider the experience of two companions who are journeying across a desert. One of them has traversed this route many times. The other is making his first trip in this direction. As the journey progresses a mirage appears, perhaps as a group of buildings or an oasis. The new traveler expresses joyous surprise at the change from the previously monotonous surroundings, but his companion does not share his enthusiasm, and when questioned as to his indifference replies, "It is not there, it is but an illusion." We can well imagine the surprise such a remark might produce, but when the mirage is explained to be but the reflection of that which is many miles away, the nothingness of the phenomenon is understood.

Interest lies in this point, namely, that the mirage appeared simultaneously to both individuals, and in the same form. One, however, knew its unreality, while the other remained completely deceived until the illusion was explained.

This illustration may serve as a helpful lesson to those who seek the healing ministrations of Christian Science. The experienced traveler may be likened to the Christian Scientist who has had many glorious proofs of God's loving care and protection, and the other, the new traveler, to the neophyte who comes seeking release from some form of error. To both practitioner and patient, the error presents its claim of reality and presence. To the seeker it seems very real indeed, until the seasoned worker helps him to discern its nothingness. As Christianly scientific explanations of God and man, in His likeness, are presented and discussed, the discord which at first had seemed so real, fades from the patient's consciousness and the healing truth is established. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 300), "The mirage, which makes trees and cities seem to be where they are not, illustrates the illusion of material man, who cannot be the image of God."

How perfectly our great Master, Christ Jesus, saw through the illusions of the senses and discerned reality! When, on that memorable Sabbath in the synagogue, he healed the sufferer with the withered hand, his perception of man in God's own likeness must have been gloriously clear and complete. To Jesus no such abnormality as a withered hand existed as real. To him the erring belief was a falsity and must disappear into its native nothingness, leaving the victim free. The Master's loving command (Matthew 12:13), "Stretch forth thine hand," must have amazed the learned scoffers standing there, as in simple faith and with a deep yearning to be healed, the man obeyed, and lo, his hand "was restored whole, like as the other." This surely was proof of the truth which Jesus taught, the irresistible truth which declares the allness, yea, the oneness of God, and the perfection of His reflection, man and the universe.

Today, through the unselfed lifework of Mrs. Eddy, the Science underlying Jesus' healing ministry is again declaring to all who have ears to hear and eyes to see, the truths of eternal, spiritual being. She states on pages 243 and 244 of the Christian Science textbook: "Inasmuch as God is good and the fount of all being, He does not produce moral or physical deformity; therefore such deformity is not real, but is illusion, the mirage of error. Divine Science reveals these grand facts."

This same Truth which, centuries ago, healed the sick, uplifted the fallen, and raised the dead, is ours now for the seeking. As we study and ponder with true consecration the holy revelation of divine Science, discord will disappear, harmony will be increasingly manifested, sense evidence will no longer deceive, and, step by step, we shall rise with scientific certainty to see and know our Father as He is. Then shall we also behold the man of God's creating, our real spiritual selfhood, upright, whole, and free.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.)

Sky-Sign

WHO scored this music on the night,
this colored stave across the sky,
with peacock-quill and prismed light
and spangles from the dragonfly?
Who bade these glow-worms dance and drill
in myriad figures hyaline
and led them in this strange quadrille
and lent your wardrobe, Harlequin?

What king of arms for dusky mail
devised these quarterings rainbow-kissed?
Who scoured the spectrum's gaudy scale
with pursuivant and physicist?
Who shaped these or and argent showers
to fretted flame and leaping spark?
Who stole the palette of the flowers
and sprayed their pigments on the dark?

What fiery structures come and go
in arc and arabesque and square?
Whose painted geometrics glow
on blackboards of the midnight air?
What morning beam with truant ray,
lost in the shadows overhead,
has lit the candles of the day
before the stars have sunk to bed?

The punctual night draws onward. Soon
this gay calligraphy of fire
shall fade and, like the patient moon,
before a greater light retire.
And soon the dawn shall one by one
dim each bright bauble flashing there,
and skies receive the steadfast sun,
their great sufficient solitaire.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Valóság és Illúzió

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY (Christian Science) kijelenti és „követő jelekkel" bebizonyítja, hogy az igazi ember és az igazi világegyetem, melyet Isten teremtett, örök tökéletességében létezik most és itt, s hogy az úgynevezett anyagi szerveknek minden ellentétes tanuskodása valótlan és tényleg nem létezik. Mary Baker Eddy ezt írja "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) cimü müvében (290-ik oldal): „Téves nézeteknek feloszlódó nézeteknek kellene lenni, mert ami hamis, annak el kell tünnie." Ezen tudomány tanulmányozása által meg fogjuk látni az ilyen szellemi igazságok értelmét, a gondolkozás a jó iránt fog fogékonnyá válni és a tanulóknak „parancsra uj parancs, szabályra uj szabály" (Ézsaiás 28:10) mutatja meg hogyan lehet a bünös, beteges, halandó létezésre mutató tévesen elfogadott bizonyítékokat valótlannak bizonyítani és a létezés valódi, szellemi elgondolását magunknak megtartani.

Példaképen fontoljuk meg két utitársnak a tapasztalatát, akik egy sivatagon voltak átkelőben. Az egyik már többször kelt át ezen a vidéken. A másiknak ez volt az első útja ebben az irányban. Menet közben délibáb jelenik meg előttük, mint egy épületcsoport, vagy egy oázis. Az új utazó örvendve ad meglepetésének kifejezést, hogy az eddigi egyhangú tájkép megváltozott, de utitársa nem osztja a lelkesedését, s mikor a másik a közömbössége okát kérdezi, ezt feleli: „Nincs ott semmi; az csak egy illúzió." Elképzelhető milyen meglepetést okozhat egy ilyen válasz, de mikor megmagyarázzák, hogy a délibáb egy messze mértföldekre lévő tárgynak a visszatükrözése, akkor megértjük, hogy ez a tünemény tényleg egy semmiség.

Minket itt az érdekel, hogy a délibáb mind a két ember előtt egyszerre jelent meg és ugyanabban a formában. Míg azonban az egyik értette, hogy valótlan dolog, a másik teljesen el volt ámítva, amíg az illúziót neki meg nem magyarázták.

Ez a példa hasznos leckéül szolgálhat azoknak, akik a Krisztusi Tudomány gyógyító szolgálatait keresik. A tapasztalt utazót a Krisztusi Tudóshoz hasonlíthatjuk, aki Isten szeretetteljes gondosságának és védelmének már sok dicső bizonyítékát látta; míg a másik, az új utazó, a kezdőhöz hasonlit, aki a tévedés valamely formájától akar felszabadúlni. A tévedésnek valóságra és jelenlétre tett igényei egyformán jelennek meg a gyakorló előtt és a beteg előtt. A tapasztalatlan kereső előtt ezek az igények bizony nagyon valódinak látszanak, amíg a tapasztalt dolgozó segélyével semmiségüket meg nem látja. Amint Istennek és az embernek, mint Isten képmásának, a Krisztusi Tudomány szerinti magyarázatait adják meg a betegnek és amint ő ezekről gondolkozik, az inharmónia, mely kezdetben oly valódinak látszott, eltünik az öntudatából és helyét a gyógyító igazság foglalja el. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 300-ik oldalán: „A délibáb, mely fákat és városokat tüntet fel ott, ahol nincsenek, illusztrálja az anyagi ember illüzióját, aki nem lehet Isten képmása."

Milyen tökéletesen látott át nagy Mesterünk, Jézus Krisztus, a szervek illüzióján és milyen tökéletesen látta a valóságot! Mikor azon emlékezetes szombati napon a sorvadt kezü szenvedőt a zsinagógában meggyógyította, milyen dicső tisztán és tökéletesen kellett neki az emberben Isten saját hasonlatosságát látni. Jézus szemében egy abnormalitás, mint egy sorvadt kéz, mint valóság nem létezett. Az ő szemében a téves hiedelem egy hamisság volt, melynek el kellett tünni a saját szülő semmiségében, a beteget szabadon hagyva. Mennyire meglephette az ott álló tudós günyolódókat a Mester szeretetteljes parancsa (Máté 12:13), „Nyújtsd ki a kezedet," mikor az ember egyszerü hitében és a gyógyulás utáni mély óhajában engedelmeskedett; és ime, a keze „olyan éppé lön, mint a másik." Ez kétségkivüli bizonyítéka volt annak az igazságnak, melyet Jézus tanított, azon ellenállhatatlan igazságnak, mely Istennek mindenségét, végtelen egységét jelentette ki, és az Ő visszatükrözésének, az embernek és a világegyetemnek tökéletességét.

Ma, Mrs. Eddy életének önzetlen munkássága következtében a Tudomány, mely Jézus gyógyító működésének az alapja, megint kijelenti a végtelen szellemi létezés igazságait mindenki előtt, akinek van füle a hallásra és szeme a látásra. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében (243, 244. old.): „Mert az Isten jó, s mert Ő a minden létezés forrása, nem teremt erkölcsi, vagy testi eltorzulást; ezért az ilyen eltorzulás nem valódi, hanem egy illüzió, a tévedés délibábja. Az Isteni Tudomány tárja fel e nagyszerü tényeket."

Ugyanaz az Igazság, mely évszázadokkal ezelőtt meggyógyította a betegeket, felsegítette az elesetteket és feltámasztotta a halottakat, ma is a miénk, ha csak keresni akarjuk. Amint az Isteni Tudomány szent látomásait igazi felszentelt séggel tanulmányozzuk és megfontoljuk, az inharmónia el fog tünni, harmónia fog növekvő mértékben előttünk mutatkozni, érzéki bizonyítékok nem fognak minket többé félrevezetni és lépésről lépésre fogunk tudományos bizonyossággal addig emelkedni, amíg Atyánkat tényleges lényében fogjuk látni és ismerni. Akkor meg fogjuk látni az embert is, kit Isten teremtett, a mi igazi, szellemi, becsületes, tökéletes és szabad egyéniségünket.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939

Hasty Buds Held Up By Chemistry

Premature blossoming of fruit trees halted by Thompson Institute for Plant Research.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

If Spring days arrive too early the farmer has a new tool to help him delay the blossoming of fruit trees until all danger of frost is by. Dr. Frank E. Denny and coworkers at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research have found that indole and aromatic compounds of ethylene and other gases will upon aplication, throw active buds back into dormancy. And to meet the opposite situation where it is desired to overcome bud dormancy promptly without months of delay, they have found two compounds, ethylene chlorhydrin and sodium or potassium thiocyanate, readily adaptable for certain types of bud forcing. They can be applied to plants either as a gas in a fumigation chamber or as a water solution in which the plant parts are soaked. The latter chemicals have been tested on potatoes. Actually, chemicals similar to these are produced by Nature, but require several months and long periods of cold before becoming effective.

* * *

A Harvard professor of sociology recently found that a group of 103 WPA workers was devoting an average of one-tenth of a minute each day to civic and political activities. Certainly these workers cannot be accused of mixing politics with relief!

* * *

Saturn is the only planet well placed for observation in the February evening sky. Mars and Venus are morning stars. Meanwhile Orion, best loved of winter constellations, shines its best this month, striking out across the sky from east to west early in the evening. At nine o'clock it is almost due south. Close upon the heels of the warrior trot Canis Major and Minor, the greater dog and the lesser, with their brilliant stars Sirius and Procyon. These two stars form with Betelgeuse in Orion a large equilateral triangle, almost as well known as the famous square in Pegasus.

* * *

If you ever have said, "I wish I could make that dog of mine obey"—nights when you roused the neighborhood with shrill whistles or called and called to an unmannerly family pet whose inclination was to follow his own desires—heed the dog classes of the New England Dog Training Club. The proof: a German shepherd, a Norwegian elkhound, a diminutive Welsh Corgi, a saucy Schipperke, a bounding wirehaired fox terrier and a Kerry Blue terrier, meeting for the first time on the stage in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, studiously ignoring each other and obeying hand signals from their masters and mistresses! If you missed this, attend the next dog show and witness the obedience program. No raised voices, no voices at all, in fact—only hand signals after the manner of a traffic policeman and a slap on the left thigh to bring the dog to heel. Better still—take your dog to "school"; help him earn his "college degree."

* * *

The Mock Turtle told Alice that his schoolmaster was called Tortoise "because he taught us," and this week the New England Museum of Natural History is teaching all who enter its portals more about tortoises and tortoise shell, through its featured exhibit placed at the museum entrance.

* * *

The pride of college sophomores in their growing learning is traditional. But it must have been shaken slightly by a recent report of a 10-year survey conducted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. In many lines of study college freshmen surpassed even the seniors, when given identical tests. In some cases high school seniors, joined the college freshmen in getting the highest percentages. Only half the best high school students go to college at all, according to this report, and many more do not complete courses. Quality, not length of work, should be given more consideration, it inferred — adding "Schools and colleges have dealt with their inmates largely on the basis of a required sentence of time to be served."

* * *

All the weather record for 1938 are now in the office of the United States Weather Bureau, and they show that the year as a whole was warm and wet. Although the extreme high summer temperatures of the drought years were not reached, the averages, including those of the mild winter months, made it one of the warmest years of record. One feature of the reports is that every first-order weather station in the country reported above normal temperature, an unprecedented condition. For the country as a whole, the average precipitation of 29.47 inches was about 1 per cent above normal.

* * *

An ingenious citizen offered a plan to the Massachusetts Legislature last week by which taxation might be made palatable. People, he said, should feel "honored" to be taxed. He implied that those upon whom the Government tax collector does not call (such as Massachusetts women, who are exempt from the poll tax) might very properly feel slighted. He recommended that the exemptions should be eliminated. His plan offers intriguing possibilities for increasing the revenues of other hard-pressed cities and States. It might also be of assistance to President Roosevelt in his campaign to "honor" the untaxed holders of Government positions and Government bonds.

Depicting Dickens Characters

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley — As Dolly Varden in "Barnaby Rudge."

Edward F. Payne — As Mr. Pecksniff in "Martin Chuzzlewit."

On wall above hangs photograph of Charles Dickens taken in this country during his second visit, in 1867-68.

How-do-you-do, Mr. Pecksniff?

Charles Dickens will dine at the Parker House again tomorrow evening, on the occasion of the 127th anniversary of his birth and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Boston Branch of The Dickens Fellowship. He is to be impersonated by Frank W. C. Hersey. Edward F. Payne, the President of the Branch, and author of the book, "Dickens Days in Boston," will adopt for the evening the costume and personality of Mr. Pecksniff, while other members of the organization will present Mr. Squeers of Dotheboys Hall, David Copperfield, Mr. Micawber, and a number of additional characters of comparable popularity.

Saved from the old Parker House building, where Dickens stopped in 1867, on his second visit to the United States, and to Boston, are the fireplace and mirror in the Dickens room, where visitors today may see an interesting collection of photographs and copies of letters. The Fellowship, which is now international, was begun in London in 1902. The Boston Branch, founded in 1919, came about chiefly through the efforts of Amos W. Rideout and Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles. An advertisement inserted in the Boston Evening Transcript invited all "lovers of the works of Charles Dickens" to attend a dinner meeting at the Women's City Club on February 7. About 24 men and women, strangers to one another, responded. Since that date the membership has grown to about 200.

For some time the Twentieth Century Club, where the anniversary dinners were held, was facetiously referred to by members as "The Maypole Inn," which establishment, it will be recalled, was described in "Barnaby Rudge" as being near the village of Chigwell. The monthly publication of the Boston Branch thus derives its name, "The Chigwell Chronicle."

According to the February issue of "The Chigwell Chronicle" tomorrow evening's entertainment is all compiled from Dicken's own words. The author, as host, will introduce some of his famous characters, who will use the language of the novels. Many of the members and guests throughout the ballroom, where the meeting is to be held, will wear Dickensian costume. Among that goodly company surely there will be one candidate for Mr. Pecksniff's "eligible opportunity" which unites "the advantages of the best practical architectural education with the comforts of a home, and the constant association with some who, however humble their sphere and limited their capacity—observe!—are not unmindful of their moral responsibilities." An orphan, of course would be preferred, in fact "any orphan with three or four hundred pound."

Supreme Court Hears Curley Plea

In the solemn ornateness of the Massachusetts Supreme Court chambers a former Governor of the Commonwealth sat today and heard his attorney argue before the dignified full bench of justices that he did not illegally profit from settlements made by an insurance company because of damage done to a Kenmore Square Building when the subway was built.

James M. Curley, who with Dr. Joseph Santosuosso has been ordered to repay $50,000 by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, opened his appeal before the Supreme Court. His attorney, Wendell P. Murray, joined with Sanasuosso's lawyer, Frank L. Simpson, in arguing the points of the law involved.

Judge Fosdick had found the two men split part of a settlement made when a pipe burst in 1931 while Mr. Curley was Mayor of Boston and damaged certain property of the General Equipment Corporation.

Plea to End The Capital Penalty Filed

Group issues a petition calling on Legislature to pass one or other of two bills before it.

The annual concerted effort to force abolition of capital punishment or to provide life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first degree murder was launched today by a group of lawyers who signed a joint statement calling upon the Legislature to adopt one of the two bills this year.

Headed by Francis H. Russell, chairman of the lawyers committee of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, the group stated that "we favor the passage of a bill which would eliminate capital punishment entirely from our penal system, but if such a bill cannot be passed at this session, then we urge the enactment into law of a bill which would permit the jury to recommend either life imprisonment or death."

The statement came as the Legislative Committee on Judiciary was preparing for a hearing on the proposed legislation tomorrow. For several years similar legislation has been sought but each time the Legislature has turned down the proposals on the ground that the death penalty acts as a crime deterrent.

The lawyers' committee, however, argued that "the single justification for capital punishment, namely, that it deters murder, has no justification in fact. Maine abolished the death penalty in 1887, Rhode Island in 1852; Maine leads the country in its low homicide rate; Rhode Island equals Massachusetts (but secures, relatively, more convictions). If Maine is on the whole a rural state, Rhode Island is the most thickly populated state in the nation. According to the best authorities, other communities have had no increase in murder after removing the penalty of death, but a general increase in convictions. We believe Massachusetts would be better protected from murder if the penalty were one which would be rigidly applied."

The committee pointed out that 35 states have alternate penalties of life imprisonment or capital punishment. Only six states, including Massachusetts, have an absolute capital punishment law.

The lawyers insisted the death penalty "is a hindrance to the administration of criminal law. It discourages pleas of guilty; it slows up the selection of a jury; it causes juries to hesitate in convicting; it causes continued court appeals which add tremendous court costs; it is administered unevenly throughout the Commonwealth—some counties have virtually abolished the death penalty; it makes a sensational spectacle out of a prisoner battling for life against the state; it is the cause of most of the lurid publicity and sentimentalism of murder trials; . . . it retains the medieval conception of revenge and blocks progress toward a penology in which the welfare of society as a whole is the prime consideration."

Among the lawyers signing the statement were Prof. Sam Bass Warner of Harvard Law School; Judge Jennie Loitman Barron of the Boston Municipal Court; Representative John T. Comerford (R) of Brookline; Herbert B. Ehrmann of Boston; Francis P. Fenton, former New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor; and LaRue Brown of Boston.

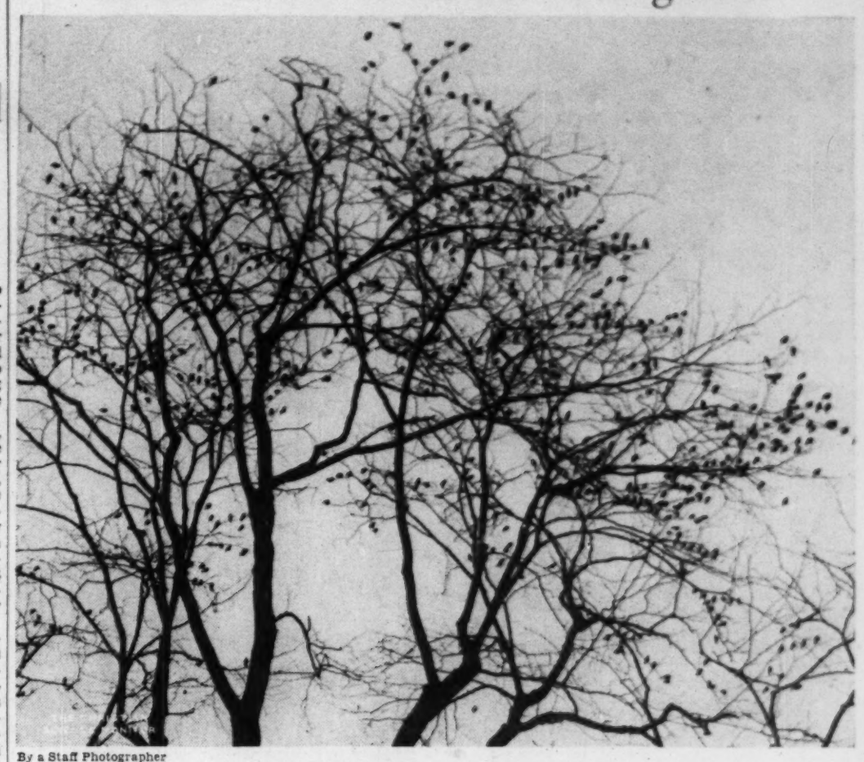
Pittsfield G. E. Plant Accepts Pay Bargaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—The United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of the C. I. O. has announced an agreement with the main plant of the General Electric Company here, guaranteeing collective bargaining with union represetantives for any grievances of union members.

Corroborated by the office of Louis E. Underwood, plant manager, the agreement marks the first time the main plant of the G. E. in Pittsfield has recognized the C. I. O. union officially. It is the last of the major General Electric plants to make either partial or complete bargaining agreements with the union. The two Lynn plants, only others of the G. E. in Massachusetts, already have contract agreements. The union is also receiving the right to use the company bulletin boards at the plant for union announcements.

'Birds of a Feather Flock Together'



By a Staff Photographer

Starlings Roosting in Downtown Boston

Birds of a feather certainly flock together, as the old saying describes their family convocations, when it comes to starlings tarrying in the few lone trees at the City Hall and King's Chapel Churchyard. Of a winter afternoon—a bright afternoon such as yesterday—they can be seen by the hundreds around sunset. They can be heard long before they are observed covering the bare tree limbs. They are famous chatterers. In some communities they are under the ban for disturbing householders' rest.

The birds have been seeking refuge in the King's Chapel trees for the past 18 years, according to the Sexton. Starlings arrive in October, he says, and remain until April. During the day they fly away but return around 4:15 p. m. and open their evening serenade.

Community Fund Drive Is Extended

Still $734,283 short of the $4,645,000 goal, General Chairman Stuart G. Rand of Boston's 1939 Community Fund today decided to extend the drive two more days.

This extension of the drive will allow "Dutch Treat" report luncheons tomorrow and Wednesday, to be followed with a Victory Dinner for workers at the Statler Thursday night. This dinner was originally scheduled for tomorrow night.

In a rousing appeal, Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the campaign, said: "The campaign goal of $4,645,000 contains no penny for exaggeration. It will provide just enough money to pay the 114 participating agencies what they received last year—and last year these agencies, in addition to spending all that we gave them, incurred deficits of over $200,000 in order to maintain vital community services.

"It is impossible for these agencies to continue the same services on less than the amount we seek. If we fall short of our goal it means less of the help so needed in our community.

"To succeed, everyone must give, and many of those who have already given must increase their pledges. Now is the time for all of us to consider again whether we have contributed to our full capacity."

The campaign total was brought up to an estimated $3,910,717 at noon today.

Lever Brothers, Cambridge soap manufacturing concern, reported today a corporate subscription of $40,000, and $9,396 in addition from executives and employees. These sums supplement a $75,000 subscription previously reported by Francis A. Countway, President of the firm.

Harvard University, systematically organized as a contributing unit to the Fund for the first time this year, reports filling 131 per cent of its quota, or $19,799. This, in addition to approximately $25,000 in special gifts from members of the academic staff. Contributions from the medical and dental faculty, made through their professional groups, are not figured in this total.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology comes second in the school and college group with $9,456.

'College For Sale'; Harvard Boy Bites

Apparently only $250,000 stands between Samuel W. Shorr, a Harvard sophomore, and the renown of being the nation's youngest college President. Curiosity prompted him to answer a classified advertisement which read: "College for sale; beautiful campus; old traditions; coeducational: write to Box 303 for full particulars."

Mr. Shorr wrote to Box 303, explaining that he "and several other instructors" were interested. A cautious answer of the small Maryland town of New Windsor was soon received which cast some aspersions on Mr. Shorr's financial stability, and suggested that he post $50,000 of the purchase price as security. The name of the college was not revealed in the letter although its location was given as "35 miles from Baltimore and 50 miles from Washington."

Research in Widener Library is now occupying Mr. Shorr, who is confident he can identify the college and verify its worth himself. Questioned as to his administrative ability, the young sophomore asserted, "I know all about colleges like that from the movies," and cited his past success as an assistant patrol leader in the Boy Scouts.

Nearing the Top

Community Fund Meter

Reports show $3,910,717 now in of $4,645,000 sought.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1939, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between January 23 and February 7, 114 social agencies and federations, comprising over 150 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1939 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign Goal is this year set at $4,645,000 and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 27 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 45 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 49 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Stuart C. Rand is general chairman of its 1939 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 31,434 families, comprising more than 124,000 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 131,522 meals and 47,917 nights lodging. 11,736 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid. 17,046 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 136,136 days care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 19,961 children. 19,158 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,275 settlement houses, clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training. 65,843 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize, in connection with this year's appeal, that the newly formed Cambridge Community Federation will participate in the 1939 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the under-privileged, tend to stabilize society and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Coast Guard Moves in Plan To Aid Flyers

Five Officers leave for Washington as first step to form special division in service.

Five officers of the United States Coast Guard International Ice Patrol left Boston today for a two week's trip to Washington which was described by local Naval authorities as the first step in the formation of a special division within the Coast Guard specifically detailed to make the airlines safe for trans-Atlantic passenger flights.

Headed by Lieut. W. P. Hawley of the ice-cutter Chelan, who will act as chief of the staff of the ice patrol, the five men are assigned to Washington to study the new system of gathering weather reports out of the air with the use of balloons equipped with automatic radio transmitters. The balloons will be used by the ice patrol off the Grand Banks starting March 1, in a series of trial tests.

Floating Stations

As the men boarded the train for Washington this morning, Commander Edward H. Smith of the cutter Chelan predicted that within a very short time, floating stations would be established in mid-ocean for obtaining weather reports and serving as beacons for trans-oceanic air service. These stations, he said, would keep the air service informed daily of mid-ocean conditions and cutters would patrol the expanse of waters beneath the airlanes as they now patrol the ice infested waters of the northern reaches of ocean.

The five men will comprise the special ice crew that will travel north late this winter in the cutters Chelan and Lake Champlain to put the new balloon system to thorough test. Every day, two balloons will be released for the study of temperatures, humidity and barometric pressure. And during the four months that these balloons are in use, equipped with their automatic radios, the Coast Guard estimates that $10,000 will be spent for the experiments.

Two Balloons a Day

Two balloons each day over a total of 120 days, means an aggregate of 240 balloons to be employed. The Coast Guard is using this equipment for the first time, and the training of men in this form of weather reporting, said Commander Smith, is highly essential to the safety and development of oceanic flights.

Commander Smith pointed out that the recent Cavalier disaster was due largely to the lack of knowledge concerning weather conditions in the lower planes of air travel.

With the establishment of mid-ocean floating islands or stepping stones for trans-Atlantic flight, Commander Smith declared, the United States Government will become responsible for the safety of plane passengers. Cutters will ply the waters of the Atlantic on regular scheduled trips only short distances apart, prepared to arrive immediately at the scene of any emergency.

Changes Sought In Narcotics Law

Revision of Massachusetts' narcotics laws to conform with those of other states was under consideration today by legislators and local law enforcement officials who have conferred with H. C. Anslinger, Federal Narcotics Commissioner.

Mr. Anslinger believes illegal possession of narcotics should carry the fines and penalties of a felony instead of a misdemeanor—the status now given the offense by Massachusetts statutes unless the prosecutor can prove intent to sell on the defendant's part. The problem has been referred to Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who will confer this week with local officials.

"Boston is the cleanest city in the United States so far as the narcotic traffic is concerned," Mr. Anslinger told the Newton Community Forum yesterday afternoon.

This condition, which prevails in spite of the fact that Massachusetts is one of the seven remaining states that have failed to adopt the Uniform Narcotic Control Law, the speaker attributed to teamwork—the teamwork of Assistant United States District Attorney William T. McCarthy who vigorously prosecutes narcotics offenders, Attorney General Dever and Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of the Boston Police Department and its Narcotics Squad.

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Snow flurries probably late today; snow turning to rain late tonight and slightly warmer; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing. Tuesday probably rain, gentle to moderate easterly, shifting to south and southwesterly winds.

Maine: Snow tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow changing to rain, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds; weather overcast with snow over the extreme north and rain over the central and south portions tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period, Feb. 6 to Feb. 11, 1939, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and rain or snow over south portion Monday night or Tuesday, and again about Friday. Warmer beginning of week, colder about Wednesday, warmer about Friday and much colder at the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	24	Minneapolis	16	—
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	66	52
Chicago	34	32	New York	34	28
Denver	—	—	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	20	14	Philadelphia	32	30
Kansas City	34	28	St. Louis	38	34
Los Angeles	66	46	San Francisco	52	50
Miami	68	66	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 6.
B—Minimum, Feb. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:36 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Tuesday, 1:06 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:33 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet, Milija Korjus. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Storm Over Bengal." 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack and Dick Foran. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolph Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:50, 6:55, 9:05. Also News of the Day. 2:50, 4:40, 6:45, 8:55.

Exeter—
"The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis, Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 3, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Exposed," starring Glenda Farrell and Otto Kruger. 2, 4:50, 7:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"M. G. M. Historical Mystery," Colonel Stoopnagle's "Cavalcade," Pete Smith Specialty on "Dogs." "Inside the White House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 10

R. K. O. Boston—
"Sisters," featuring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory—
Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen in "Letter of Introduction." Also Geo. Brent and Humphrey Bogart in "Racket Busters." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 12:55, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Carey Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 5:05, 8:35.

University—
Jack Benny in "Artists and Models Abroad." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Monday.

South Station Theater—
"How Newsreels Are Made." "King Vulture." "Skating With Evelyn Chandler," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also Frederic March in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
Mickey Rooney in "Live, Love and Learn." Also "Women Men Marry," with George Murphy.

Uptown—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver, and Nat Pendleton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills, Community Playhouse—
"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," featuring Barry Barnes and Sophie Stewart. Also "Spring Madness," with Maureen O'Sullivan, Lew Ayres and Burgess Meredith. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—
Fourth in the series of six organ recitals by E. Power Biggs. 8:15.

Dance

Boston University School of Education—
Dance course to be inaugurated by Edgar W. Everts, Associate Professor of Education, Boston University, and Mildred L. Albert, Director, Academie Moderne. 7.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Illustrated lecture on "British Painters in the Tate Gallery," by H. S. Ede, formerly Assistant at the Tate Gallery in London. Maine Lecture Hall. 3.

Radcliffe College, Alumnae Hall—
First in the lecture course on better understanding of music by Nadia Boulanger. Given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. 4:15.

Diversification Blocks Unions In Maine Industries

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 6—One reason for the general apathy on the part of Maine industrial workers toward unionization may be the fact that with the exception of the largest industrial establishments—textile, pulp, and paper factories, and boot and shoe shops, the plants are usually small and the product diversified. Frequently a small manufacturing plant is the mainstay of the town where it is located and in the off farming season provides employment and a pay roll for the town.

Last year, for instance, statistics reveal there were 36 fish canning establishments which afforded employment for 3,992 persons, an average of a little over 100 each. A total of 29 clothing factories employed 1,613, and 150 wood products firms gave work to 5,086. In the shoe industry the tendency likewise has been toward smaller shops. In Auburn, for instance, where 20 years ago five or six leading shops provided most of the employment, there are some 20 smaller concerns operating. The largest plants are the cotton mills, 13 of these affording 13,879 persons employment in 1938.

Poor Soil for Unions?

Thus the division of Maine's total industrial working population of 91,685 persons among 1,049 diversified and individual establishments may be one factor which retards union organization. Even if the manufacturers themselves were opposed to large-scale unionizing, the background of many of the workers is itself not conducive to organization.

However, there has in recent years developed more interest along these lines in shoe and textile circles, and labor generally has been inclined to be a little more assertive. For this reason and because in the last political campaigns candidates have devoted more and more attention to the working people, there is some interest in a bill proposed at the Legislature and ordered up for hearing before the legal affairs committee to set up in Maine a sort of baby Wagner Act providing a State labor relations board for the settling of labor disputes.

Though presented by a Democratic member of a heavily Republican House, the bill may receive considerable attention in view of the fact that not only labor leaders but Jesse W. Taylor, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, has cited a need in Maine for a strengthening of its labor legislation.

Duties of Board

The bill, first of proposed labor legislation, would set up an independent labor relations board of three members named by the Governor and confirmed by the Executive Council for terms of two, four, and six years each. Members of the board would not be engaged in business and would be paid by the State, and every six months would report to the Governor and Council on all cases to which it has given attention.

The bill outlines what is considered unfair labor practices on the part of the employer and provides for elections when the collective bargaining agency is in dispute. It provides for hearing on charges of unfair labor practices much in the manner of the National Labor Relations Act, provides that testimony in such cases shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence, and allocates certain investigating powers to the board which at reasonable times would have access to payroll figures. The bill provides for judicial review of its findings.

Ichabod Crane Should See This!

Westinghouse

'Phantocycle' to Run for New York World's Fair Visitors

Boston Commerce Shows Increase

Boston's commerce not only has been increasing since Jan. 1, but the improvement is gaining momentum with each passing week, according to Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Figures prepared today for the business of the past week disclose that the collection of duties under the Tariff Act has been larger than at this time last year for the second consecutive week, and that thus far this year the duties are well ahead for the same period a year ago. This is in spite of the adjustment of tariff duty under the reciprocal trade agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom, which became effective Jan. 1.

For the first five weeks of 1939, a total of $2,164,351 was collected in duties at Boston, compared with $1,805,866 for the same period in 1938.

Wool imports this year are far ahead of a year ago. In the past five weeks receipts at Boston totaled 10,356,785 pounds of wool against 587,964 for the same five weeks of 1938.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Feb. 4, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,250,913	$1,577,099
Imports for Warehouse	418,526	315,895
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	571,903	196,198
Duties collected	415,551	355,196
Wool Imports (lbs.)	563,838	36,452
Wool	Fiscal Year July 1 to Feb. 4	Year Ago
Imports (lbs.)	31,793,326	16,798,638
Duties Collected	$12,646,604	$13,971,377

Lincoln Day Proclaimed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued a proclamation setting aside Monday, Feb. 13, as Lincoln Day and calling for suitable services in the various churches on Sunday, Feb. 12.

Electric Eye Takes a Ride At 28 Miles an Hour on 'Bike'

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the novel mechanical wonders New Englanders and other visitors to the New York World's Fair may see will be "phantocycle," a riderless bicycle developed in the Westinghouse Research Laboratories.

In a test run this bicycle, steered and balanced by a photo-electric cell, clipped off 28 miles per hour and research engineers asserted it could maintain this pace steadily for at least a year, traveling some 400 miles daily.

Unsupported by wires or braces of any sort, the bicycle coasts along on three metal rollers, depending on an electric eye and a teammate called "silverstat" to keep the wheel upright. Two corrective weights are fastened respectively to the handlebars and the front mudgard, and together with the gyroscopic effect of the spinning front wheel, add stability to the bike.

The electric eye is such a fine rider that a three-pound sidewise push can be exerted against the saddle before the "riders" lose their balance and the cycle tumbles into the grasp of a safety catch.

In fact the electric eye is such an excellent rider that it can steer the bicycle without a quiver down the narrow groove formed by the three propulsion rollers, and those who have ever tried to ride a bicycle in the groove of a street car track know such a feat is humanly impossible. (However, engineers never take anything for granted and several tried the streetcar track stunt many times, until convinced.)

Fastened to the front mudgard, the larger of the balancing weights corrects tilting in proportion to the amount of shift from the upright position, much like a circus rider who balances a bicycle on a tightrope by changing the position of a long balancing pole.

In their parlance, engineers explained the front wheel becomes a "coriolis anticipator" and corrects the tilting even before the balancing weight has time to shift its position. Formidable as this term may seem, it merely stands for the twist, or gyroscopic torque inherent in a rotating flywheel in proportion to the velocity of its spin. In this case the flywheel is the spinning front wheel of the bicycle.

Although the engineering principle involved in this exhibit will probably never mean much to bicycle stabilization so far as riders are concerned, it does have a bearing on industrial production.

In steel mills where sheet steel is being rolled in continuous strips, the tension can be accurately maintained by controlling the position of an idler roller over which the sheet passes. The movements of the idler are made to control the speed of one of the mill motors, providing a continuous correction.

The United States Army has adapted a similar device to direct giant searchlights. It is so arranged that an observer can direct a light beam from any distance simply by aiming a pair of binoculars mounted on a movable arm. Every movement of the binoculars sends an electric impulse to a regulating motor on the light.

Taxicab Owners Meet With Police

Operators and owners of taxicabs will turn out in force late this afternoon at Police Headquarters, to attend the hearing called by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty in regard to the new public stand law which becomes effective at 7:45 a. m., Saturday. The Commissioner is awaiting an opinion from Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, on the legality of apportioning the number of cabs on each stand to various companies and the independent operators.

Officers from outlying stations have been notified to report for duty at the important public stands when they are thrown open Saturday. Men now working on the hackney carriage unit have been ordered to appear in uniform in the future, instead of civilian dress.

Cambridge Police Reopen Stations

First definite move toward opening division police stations in Cambridge, Mass., which have been closed eight years, took place over the week end with assignment of 12 patrolmen and a lieutenant to man them.

Mayor John W. Lyons approved reopening the two stations as auxiliaries to the Headquarters Building in Central Square.

Students' Building for W. P. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6—Plans for immediate development of a million-dollar campus construction program have been approved by the Board of Trustees of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and first on the program, this spring, will be a $350,000 building for student activities. This building has been designed by W. Cornell Appleton of Boston architect of W. P. I.'s Sanford Riley dormitory and the Electrical Engineering Building.

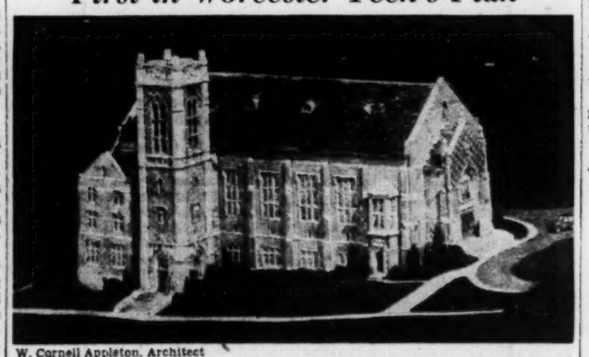
By beginning operations in the spring, the memorial building, the authorities say, should be completed by Commencement, 1940, and the entire building program by the fall term opening in 1942.

Construction plans embrace an addition to Salisbury Laboratories, now in construction, and remodeling of the main building, at a cost of $100,000; erection and equipment of a Mechanical Engineering building, $400,000; refitting the old Mechanical Laboratories for use of the Civil Engineering department, $65,000; development of a quadrangle (including land already purchased), razing of buildings, relocation of tennis courts, erection of a footbridge connecting the east and west campus, refitting of Boynton Hall administration offices, cultural departments and faculty lounge, $85,000.

In announcing these additions and improvements Ralph Earle President stated the Trustees plan continuance of the Institute's present policy of restricted enrollment. The freshman class registration is limited to 180.

The memorial activities building is being given to the college in honor of one prominent in the college's early development. His name will be given to the building at its dedication and will not be made public before that time.

First in Worcester Tech's Plan



W. Cornell Appleton, Architect

Students' Building in Million-Dollar Program

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached yesterday in churches of Boston and vicinity follow:

The Rev. Harold Sedgwick in All Saints' Church, Brookline:

"Today, many of us feel that the times are indeed out of joint, and that there is very little that we, as individuals, can do about it. We say, 'it isn't our fault, we really haven't a chance,' and thus we are tempted to escape personal responsibility because of self pity. How easy that is, and how demoralizing! If the times are out of joint, what would we ask for? If we want happiness, what sort of outward circumstances would we seek?

"Do we want freedom from difficulty or ease and comfort of living? Do you imagine that will bring happiness in its true sense? On the contrary, if there is one lesson that history teaches it is this: Those who pity themselves go on pitying themselves, but character and real happiness have always come to people in all sorts of circumstances when they have been ready to do their duty and shoulder their personal responsibilities.

"A social reform cannot come of itself, and a society can only be changed when individuals recognize their duty and do their part.

"When I stand in the pulpit Sunday after Sunday, trying to preach a philosophy which will make sense out of life, but the world goes its way [I feel]; what is one solitary voice among so many! Then I think of Martin Niemöller, one among so many, and I take courage, for here was a man who lifted up his voice, and the world stands by to listen. We delight to honor Martin Niemöller because he, for one, was not willing to submit to the force of circumstance but shouldered what he believed were his responsibilities and performed his duty."

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The Rev. Jesse M. Trotter at Trinity Church, Boston: "An increasing number of thinking people are beginning to say that religion and its political brain-child, American democracy, are intrinsically too weak and spineless to withstand the onslaught of modern force as represented by Fascism and Communism.

"To begin with, let us find out who began this characteristically modern attack on Christianity. The most effective and caustic opponent of Christianity in modern times was Friedrich Nietzsche, born in 1844. The sum and substance of his attack on Christianity has found institutional and vocal expression in Hitler and the German Government, just as Karl Marx has found expression in Russian Government.

"So the German youth are taught that to be a Christian means to be weak, passive, resigned, and impotent. This leads us to say that Nietzsche did not know or understand true Christianity, for Christianity is masterful in the spiritual sense and not slavish; it is the morality of the strong in spirit and not of the weak. Furthermore, Christ calls us to follow the line of greatest resistance to the world and demands heroic efforts. Humility in the Christian sense means to bow before the good, before God. But humility never means to bow before the evil."

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The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"Liberal Protestantism no longer understands the words of eternal Life as the apostle Peter thought of them. The church stops at the halfway house and does not get to the core of the Gospel. It repeats the lakeside stories, but ventures not to Gethsemane nor to the shadows of Golgotha. It is afraid of Christian austerity, of such sayings as, 'Except ye lose your life, ye cannot save it.'

"Religion is the practice of the presence of God; it is the bread from heaven that sustains. Religion is friendship with the Highest in the universe, and salvation is not by seeking but sinking the self in Love, by losing life in order to find eternal life.

"Worldly happiness, wealth, social reconstruction, victory over disease, ethical theories, all these are good, but are accessory to the depth, vitality and sense of reality that comes from an intimate companionship with God."

⁂

The Rev. Dan Huntington Fenn in the Arlington Street Church:

"Deeper than any need for economic or political security, there is the much more fundamental necessity for spiritual security which lies at the very base of all the restlessness of the world today.

"The desire for spiritual security is the old religious quest, the seeking after God 'if haply we might feel after Him and find Him,' which has been the quest of men in all generations. It is the need to know ourselves not only physically but also spiritually at home in the universe."

Vanderbilt Gets Plan for Chain Of State Airports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—A State system of airports has been recommended to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt by John V. Kelly, Acting Director of the State Department of Public Works, and William M. Fletcher, Chief of the Division of Airports.

It is asserted that Congress will undoubtedly provide for airport assistance, much the same as is now given State highway projects, and that if Rhode Island has a system of airports already mapped out it will assist the Federal program and be of great value to the State.

Block Island, Newport, Narragansett and Woonsocket were suggested as locations for the State airports.

Mr. Fletcher also recommended passage of the uniform State aeronautical regulatory act proposed by the National Association of State Aviation Officials. He proposed, too, that the State buy an airplane for use in aerial surveys and mapping, forest patrols and similar service. The State tax on gas used by airplanes should be taken off, he said.

Garden Panorama Of 2,000 Years To Be Seen in Boston

The story of gardening from 50 B. C. to A. D. 1950 will be told in the form of a panorama of eight reproductions of gardens as a feature of the New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The Show will be held in Mechanics Building, March 16-21, it was announced by Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society.

Included in the 2,000-year garden display is a Roman peristyle, a monastic herb garden, Shakespearean, Moorish, medieval, French, and Irish gardens, and finally a modern type which projects present tendencies into the future.

Among other exhibits will be a New England mansion house and estate; and a display of the world's food and economic plants arranged by the Department of Botany of Harvard University under direction of Prof. Oakes Ames.

Flood

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

lieved the Government has that right, and that "you can't take it away from them."

Thus, the compromise drafted by Mr. Walsh shunts aside, but does not solve, the question of State control of such natural resources as water power. The temporary avoidance of the question, however, permits immediate construction of dams and reservoirs designed to give protection against such floods as those of 1927, 1936, and 1938.

Aiken Praised

The Senator indicated the controversy with Vermont still was unsettled, but praised Gov. George Aiken for his eagerness "to find a solution." The compromise plan, if adopted by Massachusetts and New Hampshire, would leave Governor Aiken in the position of having to go along with the rest or continue his fight alone.

Almost "Unprecedented"

Governor Saltonstall introduced Senator Walsh as the hearing opened, saying it was "practically unprecedented for a United States Senator to appear before a committee of the Legislature." He then spoke briefly in behalf of the measure, declaring, "It is of the utmost importance and service to the Commonwealth to have this legislation adopted," and turned the hearing over to the Senator.

Later, the Governor and Senator conferred for half an hour in the former's office. Following the hearing, Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, Chairman of the Committee, announced that a further hearing would be held "the last of the month" to give others an opportunity to speak for or against the proposal. He explained the session today was held to hear Senator Walsh.

Value of Power

At Washington, the Federal Power Commission estimated the cost of installing penstocks and equipment to develop power at three of the six approved New England dams would total about $1,826,000. Annual value of the output in power from the three dams — Knightville, Mass.; Union Village, Vt., and Franklin Falls, N. H.,—would be about $330,000, the Commission stated in its annual report to Congress.

Installation of the penstocks or power tunnels in these and two other dams has been recommended by the Commission and the War Department, and so probably would be included if the construction is completed. It was made clear by Senator Walsh in Boston, however, that further Federal legislation would be necessary before the Government could erect generating plants and actually commence the distribution of electricity.

German Shepherd Dog Wins Award for Heroism

"Butch," a German shepherd dog belonging to Peter Brainard of Milton, tomorrow will be awarded a collar for an act of bravery in rescuing recently his master, on Mt. Monadnock, New Hampshire. The award will be made at the annual meeting of the Animal Rescue League, 51 Carver Street, Robert F. Sellar, President of the League, announced today.

Two children also will be awarded medals for rescuing animals during the past year.

Station WIXAL

For Tuesday, Feb. 7

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—This Modern World: Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.

8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series: Law School faculty talks.

8:30 p.m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Memories of Home—Hans C. Andersen," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

Honored

Harris & Ewing

Dr. Vannevar Bush

President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

M. I. T. Gets Fund For Research In 'Math' Machines

(Continued from Page 1)

mathematical computation which would be involved.

"It is in such cases that these new machines, developed by Dr. Bush and a group of younger associates at M. I. T., have broken down the barriers to further progress.

"The first and most important of these machines is the differential analyzer for solving complicated differential equations. With this, a few minutes will yield the result of many months of computation by previous methods.

"Although built originally for the solution of problems in electric power transmission, the machine has found application in almost every branch of science and engineering.

Another Invention

"A second machine, not so well known, but perhaps ultimately of even greater value than the differential analyzer, is the cinemanitegraph, designed for solving integral equations, evaluating Fourier series, determining correlation coefficients and other problems."

The Research Corporation, which made the awards, is a nonprofit organization devoted to the advancement of natural science and invention. In addition to grants in support of work by natural scientists and others, the Corporation from time to time makes awards in recognition of exceptionally distinguished achievement.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course s-p-r-i-ng may not be exactly whistling around your back yard at the moment, and probably there aren't any robins building any nests in your apple trees . . . but that doesn't make one bit of difference. Because spring is on its way! Oh yes it is. We know because we've seen one of spring's biggest signs. Bailey's (you know the Cleansers and Dyers), are having the one and only 20 per cent discount special that they have during the entire year. So that means that spring is on its way.

You see they figure, as all good housewives should figure, we suppose, that this is the time of the year when you should be looking ahead to starting in fresh and clean. Not only with your clothes . . . but your rugs and drapes and household furniture as well. Which is really a pretty sound idea, when you come to think of it . . . because really there's nothing more disillusioning than to sit and look out at the bright spring sunshine, open the windows and breathe in the fresh, clean air; and then look around you and see faded draperies and spotted rugs. They just don't go together! Now Bailey's services that which we'd call greater Boston . . . Hingham, Quincy, Wayland, Westwood, Reading, and so on. Which probably includes you. If you want the color scheme of your home changed; just tell them. They'll dye practically anything you want dyed. And we understand that they're very particular in all their work (which is very nice to know in these days when every other phone call is from some new cleaning outfit which has sprung up from nowhere with an offer that's so cheap that you just know the work must be likewise!) and go at all of it from a skilled viewpoint. In other words all spots aren't the same to them. Indeed not, each little spot has a story of its own (as you well know!) and must be analyzed for specialized treatment. But they'll tell you all you want to know, if you'll phone them, and you'll be saving 20 cents on the dollar all during this month!

Then, of course, you may find that you need new furniture here and there . . . and that's where Paine Furniture Company's Mid-Winter Sale comes in. They're right opposite the Hotel Statler, you know . . . and they have some parking space of their own right around back; if that's what's bothering you. Incidentally, even though you don't think it would go with your own home, you'll probably be interested in the furniture they're showing that was made up from nothing less than maple wood that came from the orchard of President Coolidge's Vermont farm! It's really quite unusual, and, of course, in exact reproduction of the delightful Colonial styles that are reminiscent of the era when the Coolidge family first took possession of these farm lands. Incidentally, the store is open on Wednesday evenings, during the sale, until 9 o'clock.

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Something New In a Hand Jelly

The Herb Farm Shop, just inside the door of C. Crawford Hollidge's (the Temple Place Door, we mean), is one of those places where you can always discover something new, it seems. Our latest is the Herbal Hand Jelly . . . which sells for either $2 or $3.50 a bottle. Of course, a little smidgeon of it goes a long way, you know. Prepared from English herbs at Sevenoaks Farm in Kent, it's supposed to be definitely non-sticky. In fact, we are assured that you could don your gloves right after using it . . . which you'll have to admit is something!

⁂

Here's an Idea For Valentine Day

Assuming that you're a man (we understand they do get into this column occasionally!), do you want to know how you can make a big impression on "her" on Valentin's Day (or any other day for that matter!), for a matter of, say, $2.50? With nothing less than a beauteous lush orchid, reposing in a red heart-shaped box . . . from Mr. Saunders's own personal selection; at the Symphony Flower Shop, at 245 Huntington Avenue. Or for the same price you could endow her with a bunch of violets, or a corsage of them. But if $1.50 is more your pace, then ask him to put a couple of his big gardenias in the box, instead. We insist on the heart-shaped box . . . it's so expressive, you know.

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Take a Look Over This Soap Item

Chandler's is having a special on the famous Lucien Lelong soap. You know, those good-looking, hand-size bars that have a lot of whirligig business worked into a sort of pattern around the edge. Very guest-like looking. They're a dollar . . . for a box of four cakes. And come in such fragrances as Lelong's carnation, gardenia, and honeysuckle.

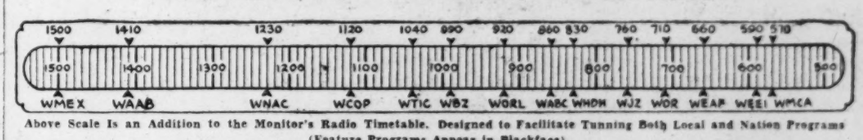
A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 7

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable. Designed to Facilitate Tunning Both Local and Nation Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 **Paris Fashions**	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Studio speakers	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sportsmen's Show	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch
7:00 Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Eddie Cantor; variety program	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	"Pine Tree Troubadours"	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 **"Cavalcade of America": drama.**	"Carson Robison and His Buckaroos"	Al Pearce and His Gang: Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast": vocalists; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.**	Jacques Renard's Orch	"Message to Motorists"
8:45			Jacques Renard's Orch	"The Philharmonians"
9:00 **Robt. Montgomery;**	"Now and Then": Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra.	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; D. Thompson	**Listeners' Theater:**	Jerry Baker, songs
9:15 **Josephine Hutchinson in "Count of**	**Two Westminster College**	Eddie Duchin's Orch	**"National Academy"**	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 **Monte Cristo"**	**Choirs; orchestra**	Eddie Duchin's Orch	**WOR Symphony Orch**	Amateur hour
9:45			**WOR Symphony Orch**	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	George Hamilton's Or	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	George Hamilton's Or	Amateur hour
10:30 **Columbia Workshop:**	**National Forum: Sec.**	**Wisconsin Alumni Asso-**	"Pageant of Melody"	Russell Byrd's Orch
10:45 **dramatization**	**Harold L. Ickes**	**ciation; speakers**	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
11:15 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Julie Wintz Orchestra
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	Church in Wildwood	News and comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Charm" talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations: music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air": "Guide Posts"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Etiquette talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical exercises	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Manhatters; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; time;	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	farm news; music	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweetheart"	Bernie Cummin's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artista," pianist	Musical Mailbox	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Speaker: Charley Fresh-	Concert pianist
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	water's Cowboys	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Classical Album"
2:30 **"American School**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Hollywood Fanfare"
2:45 **of the Air"**	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
3:00 **League of Composers: chamber con.**	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**New England Conservatory recital**	Sports reports
3:15	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports reports
3:30 **"Story of the**	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family		Sports reports
3:45 **Song": recital**	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government talk	Sports reports
4:15 "Sing, Inc."	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 Orch.; dog talk	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Sport program	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch
7:00 "New Voices"	**"Easy Aces"**: sketch	**"Amos 'n' Andy"**	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	Vocal Varieties	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"20th Century Sere-	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	nade": recordings	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town': E. Robinson; C. Trevor	**Gilbert and Sullivan: "Ruddigore"; orch.**	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch; soloists	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Buck Nation
8:15 Al Jolson and		"For Men Only": inter-	**New England Town Meet-**	"Musical Notes"
8:30 company; guest	**"Information, Please": questions and answers**	views; music	**ing: "Does America**	Dean Dickens, songs
8:45				News commentator
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	**Need to Arm?": forum**	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson quiz	**discussion**	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee" com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; soloists	Paul Martin's Orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Shirley Ross;	Toronto, hockey	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Ennis Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network sports
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	Lanny Grey's "Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	School"; popular	**Kemper Song Stories**	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music

Boston Amusements—Serkin, Hollywood Notes, Art

Master Pianist Acclaimed By Symphony Hall Audience

Rudolf Serkin Stirs Enthusiasm by His Performance of Program Ranging From Beethoven to Debussy.

By L. A. Sloper

Ever since Rudolf Serkin appeared with Adolf Busch in a series of recitals of sonatas for piano and violin, in Jordan Hall last season, musical Boston has been waiting impatiently for an opportunity to hear him as a solo pianist. The opportunity was afforded yesterday afternoon when he played in Symphony Hall. A large audience paid him the tributes of close attention and warm applause.

Good pianists, as everybody knows, run in the streets. Some astonish with their technique, some have emotional appeal, some intellectual authority, others are notable for what is called their musicality. Some even unite two or three of these qualities. Mr. Serkin unites them all. His is a master pianist, worthy to follow in the great line which has preceded him.

* * *

His technique is prodigious, he has a singing tone, a varied palette, a smooth legato, a subtle facility in turning a phrase, a vital and elastic rhythm, a wide dynamic range, a strong architectonic feeling, and a sure sense of style. He is a virtuoso both in dexterity and in manner. He is also a profound musician.

Yesterday he chose to play a program which began with Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81a, in E flat; continued with Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantaisie in C major, Op. 15; drew from Mendelssohn three Songs Without Words and the Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14; and concluded with two études each by Chopin, Debussy, and Paganini-Liszt.

* * *

It was not the most exacting propram musically that he could have made up, but his fresh approach made each work interesting. Beethoven's "Lebewohl" Sonata is not one of the most overpowering manifestations of his genius, but it is characteristic of his less profound moments, full of charm, gentle melancholy, and joyousness. It was played with sensitiveness to its mood. The statement of the opening motif arrested an attention which was held through the bustle of farewell, the meditation of the Andante, and the excitements of the Return.

The same feeling for the musical essence of a composition pervaded the Mendelssohn items. In particular the Andante dedicated to Clara Schumann and the opening of the Rondo Capriccioso were rendered with a charming emotional quality which was quite free of sentimentality. The études of course served primarily as exhibitions of virtuosity, yet each (except perhaps the Liszt transcpitions) possessed also its own musical distinction.

But the high moment came with the Schubert Fantaisie. This was set forth with grandeur of conception, a rich revelation of detail, and a musical eloquence that seemed to leave nothing unsaid. I cannot recall hearing so magnificent a performance of this work by any other pianist of Mr. Serkin's generation. With reason the audience recalled him again and again.

* * *

Anne Mundy

A Jordan Hall audience in 1937 welcomed Anne Mundy in what proved to be one of the important debuts of the season. Friday night Miss Mundy returned to give another audience an evening of pleasurable pianoforte playing. For program she chose the following: Scarlatti, Three Sonate; Mozart, Sonata in D (K. 311); Schumann, Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13; Ravel, Sonatine; Griffes, "The Fountain of Acqua Paola; Castelnuovo-Tedesco, "Onde Lunghe."

Many of the traits which Miss Mundy disclosed on her former visit to Boston were again in evidence. Clear-cut technique, for instance, and a poetical insight. In the Scarlatti sonatas the artist showed some of her finest work. These works, as every pianist knows, are technical hazards; simple in effect but difficult in accomplishment. Miss Mundy could not have given them so satisfying an interpretation had she been less abundantly endowed. The final one of the group was especially charming and was a model of technical efficiency.

Mozart's unfamiliar item was carefully played. Phrases were neatly turned and color was given by adroit use of touch, yet it did not quite come to life. In the Schumann opus Miss Mundy met her match. These Etudes are not the most interesting of Schumann's works, and they must be played with considerable contrast in mood. The poetic portions Miss Mundy did admirably. Her touch was delightful and brought out the import of the music. The more rugged portions, however, were not successful. In this item Miss Mundy also failed in her climaxes. They did not materialize as she led us to think they might. The upward sweep would be started, only to be halted just short of the top. This is an effective trick . . . if not overplayed, but it cannot be successfully applied indiscriminately.

Miss Mundy is thoroughly at home with Ravel and her excellent technique gave her an enormous advantage which the audience was quick to appreciate. Phrases literally rippled from the keyboard, both in this and in the Griffes number, which also was poetically played. The final item by Castelnuovo-Tedesco was a welcome change from the customary Chopin or Liszt. Brilliantly written, it makes heavy demands upon the performer. Miss Mundy met them admirably.

G. M. S.

Rudolf Serkin
Pianist heard in recital at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon.

Lectures Planned On Coming Operas

In connection with the engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company in Boston starting March 16, the Massachusetts Department of Education in co-operation with the music division of the Boston Public Library, will offer a University Extension course of six lectures on "Appreciation of Opera." Lectures will be held in the Boston Public Library Hall, starting Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 4:30 p. m.

The operas to be considered will be those in the Metropolitan repertory for this city. The first lecture will be on "Die Walküre" and will be given by Dorothy Tremble Moyer.

The lectures for the balance of the course are as follows: Tuesday, Feb. 14, "Aïda" and "Die Meistersinger," by John Patten Marshall, Dean of the College of Music, Boston University; Friday, Feb. 24, "Tristan und Isolde," by Anna Stovall-Lothian, Professor of Music, New England Conservatory; Tuesday, Feb. 28, "Thais," "Louise," and "Rigoletto," by Cyrus W. Durgin, music critic; Tuesday, March 7, "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser," by Raymond C. Robinson, Professor of the College of Music, Boston University; Tuesday, March 14, "Falstaff" and "La Bohème," by Joseph F. Wagner, Professor of Music in the College of Music, Boston University.

Robert C. Vose Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

"The New England Scene" is the descriptive title which has been given to a group exhibition currently on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Included are several painters who are popular in this vicinity. Apparently Vermont is the favorite State for those artists who do not choose deliberately to portray the seacoast. Both Robert Strong Woodward and Aldro T. Hibbard have depicted Vermont scenes of farms and hills and woodlands. At this season, pastoral and rustic themes are particularly pleasing to the eye, especially those of Mr. Woodward who seeks to strike a joyous and comforting note in nature.

Mr. Woodward shows his latest pictures and each successive effort indicates more understanding, more warmth of expression, and fuller artistic scope. His finest landscape to date is "Just After Haying Time" in which he has subordinated literal fact to lyrical moed, and he has done it very touchingly. Other pictures by Mr. Woodward express the peculiar atmosphere of spring and autumn with their respective colors and moods.

Aldro T. Hibbard is more contemplative, less glowing or radiant, in his translation of the countryside as it is qualified by the seasons. His landscapes are cool and somber, decorative and aloof.

There are some strongly photographic depictions of powerful surf enveloping rocky cliffs by Frederick J. Waugh. Mr. Waugh tells everything; he does not place any burden upon the imagination of the onlooker. Ships and the sea are themes of Frank Vining Smith. Finally there are contributions from Chauncy Ryder, who deliberately modifies the image of the landscape to suit his outlook. The trees are filmy, the countryside a fabric of color patches. This is decorative landscape painting.

Miss Ann Peterson is exhibiting a collection of her portraits in the smaller gallery. At first glance she reveals herself as an absorbed and serious portraitist. Every canvas shows the result of concentrated effort and carefully calculated workmanship. There is none of the approximate drawing, the suggested textures, the slurred details which are common among young portraitists of this vicinity. Miss Peterson is not influenced by the photographic approach to personal portrayal, and she has not been subjugated by the intrusive shadow.

The portraits are uneven; some disclose more professional vision than others; some reveal a freedom from the tyranny of paint, in other words, a genuine authority on the part of this young painter over brush and pigment. Portraits such as that of Miss Dorothy Coffin, for example, possess a sense of relaxation, mobility in feature, freshness. Portraits such as that of Miss Amy Lang playing her cello reveal an ability to organize the material into a well-knit composition. Little Miss Cornelia Perkins is alert and dynamic and Miss Peterson has ably depicted her as such.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Dwight Shepler is showing his latest water colors at Doll and Richards. In the past his pictures have treated skiing and its picturesque, scenic background. Mr. Shepler still paints participants in this sport, but with more éclat and more versatility. He takes advantage of the whiteness of the snow and the coincidence of the whiteness of the water color paper, and uses very few strokes indeed to indicate the snow-covered hills and the speedy skiers.

The surprise at Doll and Richards lies in other themes; for example, the beautiful portrayal of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, at the foot of the hill; or, the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Va. Mr. Shepler shows in these water colors a talent of which he should take advantage.

Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Sixth Organ recital in the series by E. Power Biggs. 8:15. Feb. 6.

Radcliffe College, Agassiz Theater—Sixty-first Faculty Concert. Program of Sonatas for Violin and Continuo from the works of Veracini, Tartini, Leclair, Handel and Bach. Raphael Silverman, violinist, Erwin Bodky, Harpsichordist, assisted by Claude Jean Bacon, 'cello. Open to the public. 8:15. Feb. 7.

Humphrey Weidman Program for Friday

The program which Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman with their concert group will give at their only Boston performance this season, Friday night in Jordan Hall, follows:

To the Dance ..... Arr. by Norman Lloyd
Choregraphy by Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and Group

Traditions ..... Lehman Engel
Choregraphy by Charles Weidman
Charles Weidman, José Limon, George Bockman

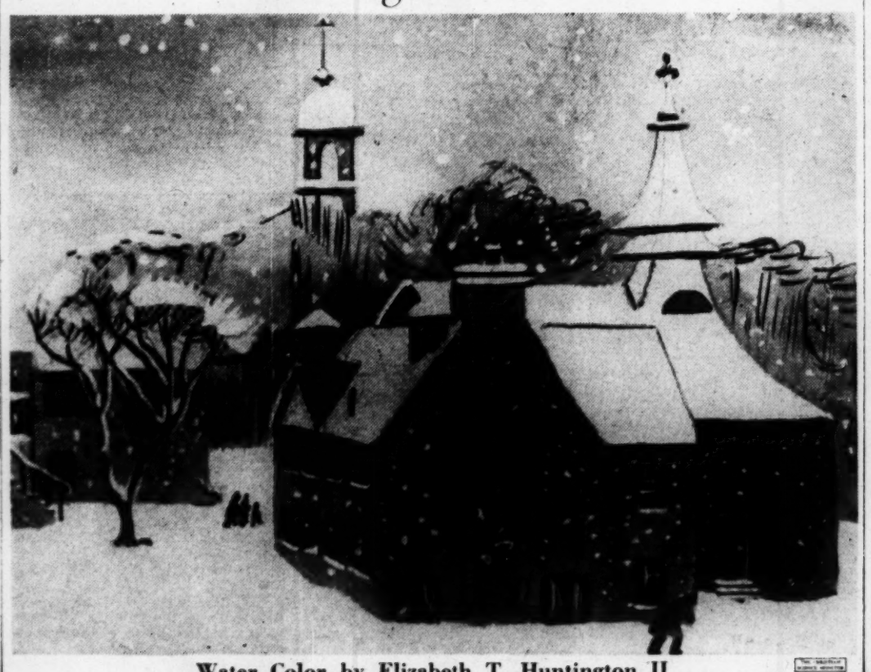
Passacaglia in C Minor ..... Johann Sebastian Bach
Choregraphy by Doris Humphrey
Doris Humphrey, José Limon and Group

New Dance, Parts 5, 6, and 7 ..... Wallingford Riegger
Choregraphy by Doris Humphrey
Part 5—Processional
Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Group
Beginning of the fusion of Men's and Women's Themes
Part 6—Celebration
Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Group
New Theme celebrating the achievement of a balanced unison.
Part 7—Variations and Conclusion
José Limon, Beatrice Seckler, Katherine Litz, Sybil Shearer, George Bockman, William Bales

Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Group

Race of Life ..... Vivian Fine
Choregraphy by Doris Humphrey
Adapted from a fantasy about an American Family by James Thurber
Child ..... Charles Weidman
Man ..... José Limon
Woman ..... Doris Humphrey
Beautiful Stranger ..... Katherine Litz
Indians and Night Creatures ..... George Bockman
Harriette Anne Gray, Katherine Litz, Beatrice Seckler

'New England Winter'



Water Color by Elizabeth T. Huntington II
On exhibition at "The Arts" Gallery in Newbury Street.

Bette Davis
As the Empress Carlotta in the film "Juarez."

Warner Bros. by Hurrell; Bert Six

Paul Muni (top) and Brian Aherne (below)
As Benito Juarez and the Emperor Maximilian, respectively, in the screen story of "Juarez."

Holmes in Sweden

"In all my time in Sweden, I failed to see one person for whom I was sorry."

This arresting statement epitomized Burton Holmes' sprightly lecture on "Beautiful Sweden," (verbally amended to "Admirable Sweden" in his introduction), accompanying his superb motion pictures and colored slides, at Symphony Hall, Saturday. As is usual on these occasions, the house was a "sell-out."

Mr. Holmes's pictures bore out his statement. There were no sad faces in all the length of the many reels shown. Every incident, every scene, every activity photographed seemed to emphasize the keynote of "peace and prosperity" which the lecturer had sounded. Obviously, as a tourist country Sweden has few equals.

The camera journey took the audience into Sweden through the "back door," from Northern Norway, thence southward through the picturesque timber country, now beginning to be populated; the lake resorts, the delightful farming area of Dalarne, the university cities, the castles of kings and the chateaux of nobility, the traffic of Stockholm, so marvelously managed by elevated highways, and finally by canal steamer to Göteborg—an unusual journey of a few hundred miles which took two and one-half days.

Among the other highlights of the camera trip were the visit to the ancestral home of Charles Lindbergh, glimpses of the architectural and artistic beauties of Stockholm's marvelous Town Hall, studies of the capital's enormous colony of cooperative apartments, a visit to the home of Anders Zorn, and a trip to Jönköping, the match city, including a demonstration of the remarkable matches which can be used over and over again.

It is always a delight to see Burton Holmes and those who admire his pictures would be disappointed were he not to appear in person. His offering for the coming Saturday will be "The New Ireland."

Seat Sale for 'Susan'

Seats for the engagement of Gertrude Lawrence in "Susan and God" went on sale today at the Shubert box office. The play comes here on Monday evening, Feb. 13, and its stay is limited to three weeks. The company is in Montreal this week.

'Snow White' to Be Withdrawn

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" will be withdrawn from circulation in the United States and Canada at the end of April, according to an announcement by Walt Disney and RKO Radio Pictures. It may be re-issued, it was said, next year at about this time, with the same sort of gala and first run openings that it enjoyed when first produced.

The film cost $1,700,000 to make. Five hundred and seventy artists made 200,000 separate drawings, but counting experimental drawings, the total number of sketches was nearer 1,600,000.

At the Radio City Music Hall in New York the picture ran five weeks and played to 800,000 people. The record up to that time was three weeks.

At the Plaza Theater in Sydney "Snow White" played 21 weeks, at the El Dorado in Brussels 10 weeks, at the Alfa Theater in Prague 13 weeks, at the Marignon Theater in Paris 31 weeks, at the New Gallery Theater in London 35 weeks, at the Sage in Stockholm 16 weeks, and at the Noggerath in Amsterdam 19 weeks.

22,000,000 Books

The book version, Disney edition, of "Snow White" sold at the rate of 50,000 copies a day, reaching a total sale figure of 22,000,000.

One hundred and forty seven manufacturers were licensed to manufacture 2,138 individual products which ranged from dolls to foundation garments. Sixteen million five hundred thousand "Snow White" drinking glasses were sold and more than two million dolls.

The Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, set aside the week starting March 11, 1938 as "Snow White Week" and urged citizens to see the picture.

Dopey got more fan mail than all the other characters put together.

In 41 Countries

"Snow White" was translated into a "talking book" for the blind. The picture has played in 41 countries, and has been recorded in 10 different languages. Each version had a different "Snow White" and different dwarfs. In fact none of the speaking characters in the picture appeared in any two versions.

The Government of Czechoslovakia removed the tax on tickets in appreciation of having a version in the Czech language.

It will gross $8,000,000 on its first play off, which means on its first round of the world. In the United States and Canada "Snow White" was permitted to play single features only and the exhibitor's contract prohibited exhibitors from offering inducement for people to come in to see the picture. In other words there were no bank nights, no give aways, or other artificial measures, to exploit the film.

The original drawings were exhibited in art galleries throughout the world. One of these originals has been placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Honorary degrees were given Mr. Disney at Harvard, Yale, and the University of Southern California.

Art Exhibitions

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Water colors by Elizabeth T. Huntington, 2nd. Through Feb. 7.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Barbara Sears. Through Feb. 20.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Exhibition of water colors by Prescott Jones. Through Feb. 11.

Boston Public Library — Modern Japanese prints. Through Feb. 11.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of Water colors by Dwight Shepler Through Feb. 11.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of Index of American Design. Through Feb. 11.

Foster Brothers—Drawings by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through Feb. 11.

Goodman-Walker — Modern French and American paintings.

Grace Horn Galleries—Water colors by Prescott Jones. Paintings by Richard Bassett. Through Feb. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists—Equestrian and other portraits by Howard E. Smith. Through Feb. 11.

Holman's Print Shop—Washington and Lincoln exhibition through February.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Exhibition of sculpture and drawings. Also drawings by Spanish War Children, in the library. Feb. 1-26. Week days 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5.

The New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street—Exhibition of ski paintings, ship portraits and abstracts by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 18.

Rice Studio Gallery, 15 Marlborough Street — Exhibition of oils and pastels of Roman Pickarski. Through Feb. 19.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Symphony Hall—Exhibit of water colors by R. Crawford Livingston. Through Feb. 11.

Twentieth Century Club — Exhibition of paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Feb. 24.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Portraits by Ann Peterson. Paintings of N. E. themes by Aldro T. Hibbard, Frank Vining Smith, Robert Strong Woodward, Chauncy Ryder and Frederick J. Waugh. Through Feb. 11.

Women's City Club of Boston—General exhibition. Through Feb. 10.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) —Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th century in Prints and Books. Safavid Paintings. 16th-17th centuries. Islamic and Oriental Calligraphy. Through Feb. 12.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Germanic engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme, 15th and 16th centuries.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Gifts from Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Art Museum Class in honor of its twentieth season. Through Feb. 12.

Prestige Picture for Muni Aim of Warners in 'Juarez'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Warner Brothers are trying in "Juarez" to give Paul Muni another role to equal his "Pasteur" and "Zola," even tossing in another of their Academy prize winners, Bette Davis, and several of their strongest players to bolster the prestige of the picture.

Massive productions of this kind, however, are risky; and even Mr. Muni is as well known for his distinguished failures as for his undoubted successes. The story of Benito Pablo Juarez seems—at least to the observer—a particularly difficult one. Miss Davis will play the role of the tragic Empress Carlotta, and Brian Aherne will be Maximilian. These two unfortunate Europeans never met the real Juarez; and the studio declares its intention that they shall not meet in the picture—thereby giving itself two individual and difficult stories to make into one. But studios, of course, have a way of getting around history when it becomes inconvenient, and it may be that "Juarez" will be no exception.

Certainly no expense of time or money is being spared on the production, which will cost nearly $2,000,000 when completed. Mexican cities and towns of the period have been thrown up on the green hills of the studio's Calabasas ranch, and streets are swarming with practically all the Mexican and Indian extras the town affords. These—numbering on some days as high as 1,000, and on others only 500—change quickly from peon to soldier in uniform when occasion demands, and then as quickly become the hard-riding, bronzed, laughing soldiers of Juarez's ragged army.

Mexico's history, like all history, I suppose, has a way of repeating itself. The career of Juarez in many particulars resembles those of several of the dictators who have succeeded him, and is not dissimilar from that of the present President of that country. It is on this fact, one supposes, that the studio intends to bring the story into relation with the social ideas with which it and Mr. Muni are known to be in sympathy. The production has been given to Henry Blancke, who has produced so many of the particular company's successes; and a corps of four writers will receive credit on the final script.

* * *

Tarzan Carries On

Metro's fourth Tarzan story, "Tarzan in Exile," is now before the cameras, with three additions to the cast. These are a Junior Tarzan, a baby elephant bought in a bird store in Detroit, and a full grown Chita. Chita is the chimpanzee which has been in some of the other stories of this series, but has always before played a baby. He now weighs 208 pounds.

This series is supposed to have more play dates for each picture released than any other series in Hollywood, even including the Jones series and the Hardy series. The story of the man who could make his own way in the forest, like any animal, probably was popular before Rome invented the Romulus and Remus theme, and remains as popular today.

It has brought a very good income to Johnny Weissmuller, who makes about one a year, and spends the rest of the time giving swimming exhibitions here and there.

"Tarzan in Exile" is giving its fans some misgivings, because the story has been publicized widely as the one in which Maureen O'Sullivan comes to a dramatic end. The protests have poured in from so many sources that the studio has decided to make two endings to the picture and let exhibitors have the one their particular clientele want. In one, Miss O'Sullivan is killed, and in the other she lives. Movie dispositions can be somewhat elastic.

Tarzan himself is reported to be gradually becoming civilized. He speaks 118 words in the present opus, against about an all-time high of 60 before this. They are now thinking of having him learn roles soon, and carry on a form of monosyllabic dialogue with the rest of the cast—comparable, say, to the big, silent men of the Westerns, who speak only when the action threatens to slow down. Maybe they'll even let him stop beating his chest and yelling in the manner that small boys have learned to imitate.

* * *

Academy Awards

The time has come, as it does every year, for the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to bestow its awards for the year. Awards will be given, as usual, for production, acting, directing, writing, art direction, cinematography, sound recording, short subjects, film editing, and music, with several special awards. These last will include recognition of scientific or technical achievement, special technical effects, and the Irving Thalberg Award for the most consistently high quality of production achievement during the year by an individual producer. The gold statuettes accompanying all these awards—commonly known as "Oscars" among the film folk—will be presented at the annual banquet, to which, if you are lucky enough to be invited, you contribute at the rate of $25 a plate.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156 Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10 Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10 (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tues., "THE GONDOLIERS." Wed., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Thurs., "MIKADO." Fri., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Sat., "PATIENCE." Feb. 13th, "THE MIKADO."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:1

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30 Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat. hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., Feb. 13 and 24

MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30 (Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Mon., Feb. 13)

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER · Henry FONDA · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED and SAT., 2:30 Moves to 46th St. Thea., beg. Mon. Mat., Feb. 13

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:30. Spec. Mat. Feb. 13

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 12)

"I WAS REDUCED TO TEARS FROM LAUGHTER."—Beachley, N.Y. Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

BOSTON

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
NOW PLAYING
W. P. A. FEDERAL THEATRE
Tues. to Sat. Evgs. 8:30 Matinee Sat. 2:30

"GRAND ILLUSION"
Fine Arts · 5th WEEK · 30 Mats. 2 P.M.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over—2nd Week
Jeanette MacDONALD—Nelson EDDY
'SWEETHEARTS' In Gorgeous Technicolor
Also: "THE GIRL DOWNSTAIRS"

SHUBERT Beg. Mon., Feb. 13 Seats Now
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES" in TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER-HENRY FONDA NANCY KELLY-RANDOLPH SCOTT
2 WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Jack Benny — Joan Bennett
"ARTISTS & MODELS ABROAD"
Bob Hope — Shirley Ross
"THANKS FOR THE MEMORY"
Wed.—Review
IN OLD CHICAGO and WISE GIRL

NEW YORK CITY

"Heart-wrenching drama in a spectacular pageant."—Whipple, World Telegram.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center 48th St. & 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474 Evgs. 55c-$2.20. Mats. WED. & SAT., 55c-$2.20

'BRILLIANT AMUSEMENT'—Atkinson, Times
Clifton WEBB, Estelle WINWOOD, Hope WILLIAMS
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST Oscar Wilde's Gay Comedy
VANDERBILT, West 48 St. BRy. 9-0174 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Feb. 13. 2:40 Seats on Sale 4 Weeks in Advance

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITESTEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Ev'gs. 8:40 55c-$3.30 Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

College Sextets Establishing Title Claims—Fast 600 Assured for B. A. A. Meet

Queen's and B. U. Take Lead In Respective Hockey Loops

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	2	0	15	8	1.000
Boston College	3	1	26	13	.750
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
New Hampshire	3	2	23	13	.600
Northeastern	4	3	33	28	.571
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

Results Feb. 4

Boston University 7, Boston College 5.
Northeastern 5, New Hampshire 3.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Boston University vs. M. I. T., at Arena; Bowdoin at New Hampshire.
Thursday: M. I. T. at New Hampshire.
Saturday: Boston College at Colby.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Queen's	5	2	31	17	10
McGill	4	0	32	9	8
Toronto	4	1	37	9	8
Harvard	2	1	10	15	4
Princeton	2	2	20	16	4
Dartmouth	1	2	7	7	2
Yale	1	5	12	44	2
Montreal	0	6	17	51	0

Results Feb. 3

Queen's 9, Yale 1.

Results Feb. 4

Toronto 10, Yale 1.
McGill 13, Montreal 4.

Games This Week

Friday: Toronto at Montreal.
Saturday: Princeton at Dartmouth; Toronto at McGill.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Queen's University of Kingston, Ont., remained in the lead in the Triple I Hockey League race today, after a week end of play that saw Yale go down to defeat before the Tricolor 9-1 and Toronto 10-1, while Montreal lost its sixth straight game of the league season to McGill 13-4.

With these two defeats, coupled with losses to McGill, Dartmouth, and Princeton, the Yale bubble which foretold great things for the Murray Murdoch-coached sextet seems to have burst. Out of six games, the Elis have been able to beat only poor old Montreal, which seems destined to spend another year in the league cellar.

Queen's now leads both Harvard and Princeton by six points, while McGill and Toronto are ahead of them by four. Games scheduled this week see Princeton meeting Dartmouth in the annual Winter Carnival feature Saturday, while Toronto plays at Montreal Friday and at McGill Saturday.

Harvard Inactive

Harvard remains inactive in league play until the 15th, when it meets Dartmouth in the Boston Garden. This year will be the first in a long while that the Crimson has not been the hockey attraction at the Carnival in Hanover. Harvard, however, is scheduled to have a practice game this Wednesday with Brae Burn H. C. at the Brighton rink, and a game with St. Nicholas H. C. at the Arena Saturday night.

The St. Nick's are a strong club of former college stars, and this season have already beaten Yale and split a two-game series with Princeton.

During the past week, the scramble for leadership in the New England Intercollegiate League rattled down into a semblance of order, as Boston University defeated Boston College in an overtime thriller at the Arena Saturday to take undisputed possession of first place. The Eagles' first loss dropped them into a tie for second with Bowdoin.

Wildcats Falter

New Hampshire, by virtue of its losses to Northeastern 5-3 Saturday and to Boston College 6-3 earlier in the week, fell heavily from its lofty tie for first position into fourth place. The Huskies added a few percentage points to their standing, but remained in fifth Place.

In games this week the Terriers should strengthen their position for they meet the under-manned M. I. T. sextet tomorrow night at the Arena. The Engineers lost their sixth game out of seven so far this season Saturday at Army, 4-2. In league play, they have dropped three straight. In a second game tomorrow night, Northeastern will meet Brown in a non-league affair.

In other league games throughout the week, New Hampshire will play host to Bowdoin tomorrow, and to Tech Thursday. On Saturday Boston College will meet Colby at Waterville. Wednesday the Eagles will meet the Indians at Hanover in a non-league game to help Dartmouth prepare for the Tigers.

* * *

In their last home game of the Provincial Hockey League season, the Boston Olympics came through with a victory over the fast-traveling Valleyfield Braves, 3-1 . . . Saturday night the O's were shut out 6-0 . . . The Braves' loss was their first since Jan. 6 and halted their winning streak at 10 . . . With the locals definitely in last place, out of the play-offs, and playing what really amounted to an exhibition, they still drew more than 20,500 persons into the Garden for the two games . . . The apparent worthlessness of the penalty shot as a goal-getter was proved yesterday . . . In a contest, with Junie Stubbs of the Olympics and Jules Cholette of the Braves each firing four shots at goalies Johnny Lascelles and Ted Frazier, respectively, not one puck found the cage . . . Two Junior Olympics, Bob Mee and Cliff Thompson, brought up for the games did so well that they will make the next and final trip to Canada next week end instead of regulars Johnny Lax and Jack Costello . . . Games with Shawinigan Falls and Sherbrooke Saturday and Sunday wind up the season . . . Then come the exhibition games with St. John's Beavers, scheduled to appear at the Garden first on the 18th and 19th.

SPORTS

An experienced staff of able sports commentators gives Monitor readers adequate coverage of world and local athletic events. An exceptionally clean, fair, daily feature in the Boston and New England Edition.

- By-Plays
- From Sports Sidelines
- And Speaking Of—
- Chess

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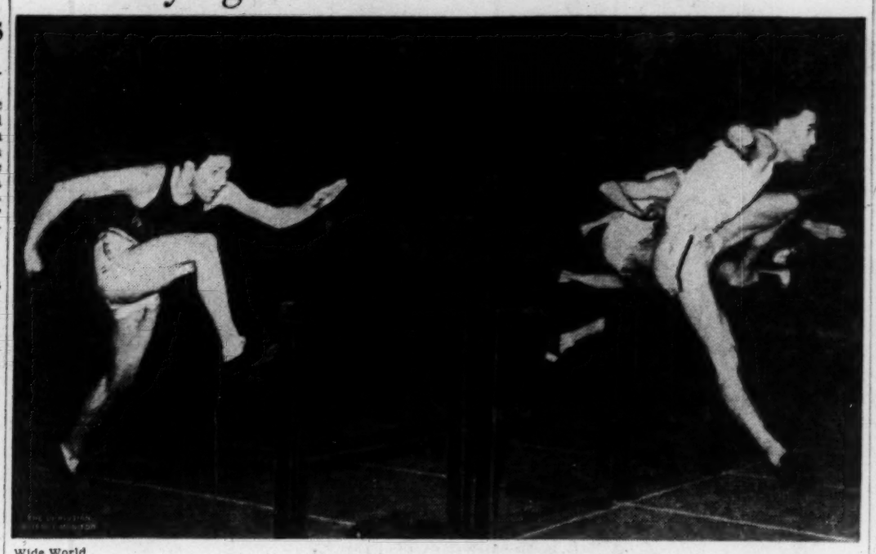


Wide World

Roy Staley of the Southern California A. A., a member of the 1936 United States Olympic team, is shown winning the 60-yard high hurdles at the Millrose meet at Madison Square Garden Feb. 4 in the new world's record time of 7.3s. Allan Tolmich, who set the old record of 7.4s jointly with Forrest Towns in last year's Millrose Games, is seen at the left. He finished fourth this year.

Sporting Around the Hub

Art Ross Flying to Gridiron Dinner

Manager Art Ross and probably a player were due to fly back from Chicago today to arrive in time for the hockey dinner being put on at the Hotel Lenox by the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston. Other honored guests will be Conn Smythe and some of his Maple Leafs, and Bill Stewart, former manager of the Chicago Black Hawks.

* * *

They are sure of making the play-offs and they are reasonably sure of favor with Toronto fans, but the Maple Leafs have lost some caste in their most recent games. With two games each against Rangers and Bruins, it was their one big chance to cut into the present league race. They lost to Boston 2-1, Rangers 4-2, and tied Rangers 5-all, last night, and face the Bruins again tomorrow night. The Leafs and Detroit are being noised around now as the clubs to watch in the coming play-offs.

* * *

Before taking his head-table seat at the baseball scribes' third annual banquet last Thursday night, Jimmy Foxx was firmly confident that Lefty Grove will come back this spring and help the Red Sox battle the Yankees in the American League flag race. "Give him plenty of time," said the grinning first baseman, "because you know that Lefty's a slow starter. But I'm certain he'll come back and help us. He feels that way, too, or he wouldn't be going to Hot Springs and Sarasota.

* * *

Foxx recently saw Red Rolfe, Yankee third sacker, and the former Dartmouth ace was impressed by Grove's speed in his final appearance at Yankee Stadium. "Rolfe told me that Lefty was better than ever in that last game," Jimmy continued. "Red couldn't understand all this talk about the left-hander being finished."

* * *

Boston has probably seen the last of Vince Di Maggio. Released to Kansas City as part payment for Eddie Miller, shortstop, the free-swinging-but-seldom-connecting Californian will undoubtedly stay in the minors. If Casey Stengel could not make him a hitter, probably nobody can.

* * *

Harvard's varsity swimming team made sure of beating Colgate Saturday by taking first and second in every event except the 200-yard breaststroke to win by a score of 65 to 11. Eric Cutler scored 10 points with firsts in the 220 and 440 freestyles.

* * *

The Junior Olympics added another victory to their string yesterday when they walloped Brookville 11 to 2. The Juniors, still leading their New England Amateur League, now have won nine as against one loss.

* * *

Two Boston quintets, Boston University and Northeastern, came through with close victories over the week end. B. U. beat Clark at Worcester 36 to 22, while the Huskies won by a score of 57 to 56 from New Hampshire at Durham.

* * *

Battery candidates for the Tufts varsity baseball team reported in Cousens gymnasium today. Catchers included Capt. Joe Weeks, Alton Bennett, and Dave Pollard. Pitchers were Johnny Hughes, At Hatch, Bob Patterson, Bill Paglia, and Steve Demerjian.

* * *

Candidates for another spring sport—crew—reported this afternoon to Coach Cedric Valentine of M. I. T., at the Tech boathouse.

* * *

B. U.'s hockey forces received an unexpected blow in the game with Boston College Saturday when Capt. Al Carvelli broke his collarbone. The injury may keep him out for the rest of the season. Al centered the first line and was well on his way to all-New England honors, if not to national reputation.

* * *

Paced by lanky Ed Dugger, who scored 15 points, Tufts varsity track team scored a 51-44 victory over New Hampshire at Medford Saturday. Dugger won the dash, hurdles, and 275-yard run.

* * *

Coast Guard Academy of New London handed Boston University's varsity swimming team its second set-back out of three starts this season by a score of 43 to 32 Saturday.

* * *

Tufts and Boston University meet in a return basketball game Thursday which has all the ear-marks of a slam-bang contest. The Terriers won the initial game Friday 41-37 on their small court. Tufts is awaiting the second game on its almost maximum-sized court with pleasure. Coach Arthur Cochran of the Jumbos confidently predicts a victory.

* * *

Dates for two golf tournaments to be held this summer were announced today by C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Golf Association. They are the Junior Championship for all boys under 21 years of age at the Blue Hill Country Club in Canton Aug. 8-11, and the Association's Caddie Championship at the Commonwealth Country Club in Newton Aug. 22. Title-holders in both events are ineligible to defend their championships. Bob Adams, who won the Junior Championship last year, has passed his 21st birthday, and Edward Stone, Caddie Champion, is now a junior member of the Association.

* * *

The Rambler polo trio defeated a Harvard pick-up team Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory, with a score of 11 to 4. The Crimson team, made up of freshmen and junior varsity players, were spotted three goals, but were unable to enlarge the lead beyond another goal.

* * *

Major General Needham's Artillery team administered a sound 11 to 5 trouncing to Fairview, leaving Artillery still tied for first place in Class B.

* * *

Blue Hill continues its lead position in the Class C competition after defeating the cavalry Cossacks 9 to 2.

* * *

The Crimson varsity team bowed to a superior Army team Saturday night at West Point in the intercollegiate circuit, in a close game ending with the Crimson team trailing 8 to 10.

Events This Week

Monday, Feb. 6

Gridiron Club of Boston Hockey Dinner at Hotel Lenox.
Boston University vs. Harvard at Arena. (Freshman Hockey)
International Amateur Boxing at Garden.

Tuesday, Feb. 7

Harvard vs. Northeastern at Cambridge. (Basketball)
Tufts vs. Mexico Y. M. C. A., at Medford. (Basketball)
Northeastern vs. Brown at Arena. (Hockey)
Boston University vs. M. I. T., at Arena. (Hockey)
Boston Bruins vs. Toronto at Garden. (Hockey)

Wednesday, Feb. 8

Harvard vs. Boston Y. M. C. A., at Cambridge. (Swimming)
Harvard Varsity—Team A vs Harvard Club at Boston. (Squash)

Thursday, Feb. 9

Tufts vs. Boston University at Medford. (Basketball)
Harvard Varsity—Team C vs. M. I. T., at Cambridge. (Squash)
N. E. A. A. U. Swimming Championships at Roxbury Boys' Club.
Boston Schoolboy Hockey at Arena in afternoon. Commonwealth Figure Skating Club at Arena in evening.

Friday, Feb. 10

Boston University vs. Colby at B. U. gym. (Basketball)
M. I. T. vs. Trinity at University Club. (Swimming)
National A. A. U. and New England A. A. A. U. Championships at Boston Y. M. C. A. (Swimming)
Gridiron Club of Boston Track Dinner at Hotel Lenox.
Bay State Schoolboy Hockey at Arena. Harvard Freshmen vs. Princeton in afternoon.

Saturday, Feb. 11

Tufts vs. Amherst at Medford. (Basketball)
Harvard vs. St. Nicholas at Arena. (Hockey)
Harvard Jr. Varsity vs. Satirev, Cavalry vs. Mayfair, Battery A vs. Harvard Freshmen at Commonwealth Armory. (Polo)
Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Cambridge. (Swimming)
Annual B. A. A. Track Games at Boston Garden.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge. (Fencing)
Boston University vs. Trinity at University Club. (Swimming)
Interscholastic Schoolboy Hockey at Arena in afternoon.

Sunday, Feb. 12

Ice skating at Arena afternoon and evening.
Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers at Garden. (Hockey)

Baseball's Golf Tournament Has Unusual Turn of Events

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—This annual golf tournament of the nation's baseball players is deserving of a whole lot more notice than it has been getting.

It is, without much doubt, the greatest free-style golf tournament in the world.

Where else, for instance, can you witness a final like that of yesterday, when Wesley Ferrell of the Yankees had to lick Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates at least twice before Paul would admit he had enough? Where there are no recognized rules of combat, and where the players and gallery pluck oranges from the trees?

Fun for All

The record will show simply that Ferrell, a righthanded pitcher, defeated Waner, a left-hand outfielder, on the 38th green. But the record won't give future generations any idea of the fun we all had before Waner conceded defeat.

It doesn't sound reasonable, but when they completed the agreed upon 36 holes Ferrell thought he had won the match, 1 up. Waner was just as positive they were all square and that some extra holes were in order. The spectators were about divided.

It all came about because Ferrell hit his drive into the rough on the 30th and didn't like his lie. The ball was half-buried, and Wes insisted he could lift it and drop it in a more agreeable position.

No Referee There

Waner, who now was only one down, said he never heard of such an idea. They couldn't appeal to a referee because there wasn't any.

So Ferrell dropped a ball anyway, dropped it in a nice spot, and as a happy result managed to halve the hole. But he also played the half-buried ball, and with it required six strokes to hit the hole. Naturally, Wes preferred the former. When they walked off the green, Waner observed "You lost that hole." Ferrell said "My caddy says I didn't."

So on they played and glowered six more holes. When they putted out on the 36th, Waner ranted into the locker room, demanding a playoff. Ferrell said that he had won the blooming tournament once.

Two Extra Holes

The club members got in the argument and finally Ferrell agreed to flip a coin to see whether there would be a play-off. Waner won the toss.

They halved the first one in fours, but on the second extra Waner came a cropper—three-putted from about 20 feet—and back we all trooped to the clubhouse. It was a grand day, and there ought to be more golf tournaments run along this line.

Alton Olsen Beats Brother

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Alton Olsen of Berlin, N. H., succeeded his brother Clarence Olsen as eastern professional ski jumping champion yesterday, getting off two hops which totaled 383 feet. A field of 11 competed for the honors on icy, dangerous Colebrook River Hill. A crowd of 2,000 watched.

The victor jumped 189 and 194 feet. Clem Curtis of Lebanon, N. H., was runner-up with leaps of 186-195 which added to 381. Clarence Olsen fell after both of his jumps of 204 and 218 feet which reduced his total by 50 points to 373 feet.

Brooklyn Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—The signed contracts of Pitchers Bill Posedel, Wayne LaMaster and Jim Winford and Catcher Ray Hayworth have been received by the Brooklyn Dodgers, the club has announced.

Pitcher Scores Over Outfielder

Wide World

Paul Waner and Wes Ferrell

The Pittsburgh outfielder lost his baseball players golf championship to the New York Yankee pitcher Feb. 5 in a 38-hole match at Lakeland, Fla.

Herbert Enters Hollis Special Here Saturday

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The entry of Jimmy Herbert, New York University star, was signed, sealed and delivered this morning, completing the Hollis 600 field for next Saturday night's fiftieth annual B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden. Des Wadsworth, in charge of arrangements, fixed the Herbert entry while attending the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden last Saturday.

Herbert stepped out last winter and won the Hollis 600 at the North Station arena by establishing a new Boston record of 1m. 12.3s. for the distance. It was his second triumph here, giving him outright possession of the trophy. A new cup has been put up by President James B. Hollis of the Boston Athletic Association, and the N. Y. U. ace faces a class-packed field again Saturday with eyes on another permanent possession.

Cagle Also Entered

Although Herbert is holder of the indoor record of 1m. 11.1s. for the 600-yard run, and also for 600 meters, he must hustle to pace the approaching B. A. A. field, as he discovered at the recent Prout Games here. In the Prout Memorial 600, Herbert finished third to Harold Cagle, the Oklahoma Baptist flyer, and Richard Gill, the B. A. A. star. Incidentally, Cagle negotiated the distance in 1m. 12.6s., a new meet standard.

Along with Herbert in the Hollis 600 will be the following: Wesley Wallace, the slender Fordham boy who won the Millrose 600 in 1m. 12.3s., and who is one of the sensations of the indoor track season; Doug Raymond of the B. A. A., who pushed Herbert to his record-making performance here last year, and Cagle and Gill.

Obviously, Herbert was not in shape when he raced here in the Prout meet. But with the Millrose race pounded into the boards, and the added practice he will get this week, Jim should be close to his peak by Saturday. Gill, also, figures to run an interesting race. He staged a great battle in the Prout 600, only to yield to Cagle in the final 25 yards.

Wallace Took Cagle

Wallace gave a daring exhibition of strategy in winning Saturday at the New York Garden. Last in a four-man field going into the final lap, the Fordham boy sneaked past Cagle on the inside, then roared down the last straight-away past Herbert and Canada's William Fritz.

The expected entry of Les Steers was also announced today by Wadsworth. Steers is the brilliant California youngster who soared 6ft. 7¼in., to win the high jump at the recent indoor meet at San Francisco. He will face stiff competition here in the former Ohio State twins, Dave Albritton and Mel Walker, who jumped before the capacity Garden crowd at the Prout program. The Boston record for that specialty is 6ft. 8½in., established by George Spitz at the B. A. A. Games held in the Arena back in 1932.

* * *

Walter K. Hall, one of the leading hurdlers in the country, will represent the B. A. A. in his specialty Saturday night.

* * *

Leslie MacMitchell, the New York University freshman who is considered the Glenn Cunningham of the future, will run in the Lapham 1,000 at the Unicorn Meet. His chief rival will be Johnny Borican, the New Jersey flier.

* * *

An old favorite, Joe McClusky of the New York A. C., returns for the Billings Two Mile.

* * *

Wadsworth announces that Hughie McGrath, as usual, will be official starter, and Mr. Samuel E. Hoyt, National President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, will again referee the program.

Sled Dog Racing

MEREDITH, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—Repeating victories of Saturday, Dick Moulton, of Wonalancet, and Mrs. Lorna Taylor, of Fitzwilliam, yesterday were declared the winners of top classes in a weekend of sled dog racing.

Elapsed time for the two days of racing gave Moulton first honors in Class A and Mrs. Taylor in Class B. Ben Leone, of Franklin, and Lionel Cartier, of Laconia, were equally successful, winning Class C and D, respectively.

Basketball Again in Full Swing Throughout This Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Basketball in the East is on the rebound this week with heavy firing scheduled for league and conference members as well as the major independents.

The four games on the Eastern League program will bring every member of the circuit into action for the first time in weeks and give the second-place Columbia Lions a chance to emphasize their challenge of Dartmouth's hold on first place.

The Indians had a tight squeeze against the last-place Yale five Saturday night, but a field goal by Capt. Moose Dudis in the last two seconds of play kept Dartmouth's undefeated record intact with a 34-32 victory.

The leaders have one game this week, meeting Harvard Saturday, but Columbia, which has won two games and lost one, gets a shot at Yale Wednesday in addition to a clash with Princeton Saturday. Pennsylvania and Cornell are paired in the other fracas next week-end.

* * *

Four games also are on the conference card, but none of them will involve, or likely help, the first-place Carnegie Tech Tartans who were upset for the first time this season Saturday in a 51-43 skirmish with Pitt.

While Carnegie, with a record of 4 and 1, is idle the Panthers will be prowling against the two last-place teams, Penn State on Wednesday and Temple on Saturday.

Likewise Georgetown, which is now tied with Pitt, will have a chance to improve its position if it is able to hurdle a sometimes dangerous West Virginia team tonight and Penn State Saturday.

* * *

Among the outstanding games on tap for the independents is the Wednesday night fireworks at Madison Square Garden between Long Island University, which has won 13 and lost none, and Duquesne University which has won 11 and lost but two—both while on a tour.

Notre Dame will come East for its annual Madison Square Garden appearance Saturday night, being matched against New York University. Army plays Colgate Wednesday and Yale Saturday while Navy on the same days will be engaging Washington-Jefferson and Syracuse. The league and conference standings:

Eastern League

	W.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Dartmouth	6	0	182	141
Columbia	3	1	114	94
Cornell	3	2	178	168
Pennsylvania	2	2	151	150
Princeton	1	3	87	94
Harvard	1	3	96	124
Yale	1	5	141	213

Schedule This Week

Wednesday—Columbia at Yale.
Saturday—Harvard at Dartmouth; Penn at Cornell; Princeton at Columbia.

Conference

	W.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Carnegie Tech	4	1	269	211
Pittsburgh	2	1	203	211
Georgetown	3	1	157	146
West Virginia	2	2	153	151
Temple	1	4	192	146
Penn State	0	2	63	98

Schedule This Week

Monday—West Virginia at Georgetown.
Wednesday—Penn State at Pittsburgh.
Saturday—Georgetown at Penn State, Pittsburgh at Temple.

Yates Plans to Defend

ATLANTA (AP)—Charles Richardson Yates, towheaded Atlanta youngster who took a broad smile and a bag of clubs to Scotland last spring and brought home the cup emblematic of the British Amateur Golf Championhip, will cross the Atlantic again to defend the crown.

Yates, whose golf has become largely secondary to his efforts to make a place for himself in the banking business, pushed aside a stack of files on his desk and talked of his plans. But a barrage of questions failed to bring any optimistic answers.

"You know," he said with a smile and a drawl that won the acclaim of the British, Irish, and Scots at Troon, "the odds are always greatly against any one player winning a big tournament like the British Amateur. There are so many good players.

Hoylake Hard

"But you can be sure that I'll do my best to stay in there with the boys. I understand the Hoylake course at Liverpool where the tournament will be played is a long and tough one. I have never played there."

The championship is scheduled for May 22-27. Yates said he hoped to reach the scene at least a week in advance of the tournament to get the "feel" of the course and warm up the old putter that served him so well in his victorious stand last year.

"How about that hot putter of yours; do you anticipate that it may help you defend the crown successfully?" Yates was asked.

"I'm certainly in favor of it," he replied quickly, "but you can never tell about that until you get out there hacking away."

Because of the pressure of his banking duties, Yates has become a "week-end golfer," but has managed to do a bit of fancy par-cracking in recent rounds. Of his best 12 rounds, he has nine in the 60's. His best score was a 65, which is six strokes under regulation figures for the East Lake course.

To Compete at Augusta

Yates will have one tournament under his belt before sailing for England. The latter part of March he will compete in the Augusta National Tournament along with Bobby Jones, the British Amateur Champion of 1930, and a selected group of professionals and amateurs.

"The National Open will be played in New York starting June 8," Yates remarked, "and if possible I hope I can compete in that tournament." He also hopes to attempt to qualify for the United States Amateur. Beyond that his plans are indefinite.

In winning the British Amateur crown, Yates had several tough matches. First he had to go 19 holes to beat a fellow Walker Cup player, Johnny Fischer, and a belated rally gave him a decision at the same distance over Hector Thomson. He was two down at one stage in the finals, but his steady firing and uncanny putting gave him the title through a 3-and-2 win over Cecil Ewing.

"What was your toughest match over there?" he was asked.

"The next one," he fired back without hesitation. "They're all tough in that league."

Grove Confident of Arm

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6 (AP) — That strange arm of Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove will be forgotten in this year's baseball gossip.

The veteran Boston Red Sox hurler is confident his salary whip is again in shape and he is looking forward to a good 1939 season. His pitching arm went bad last July 14 and stayed that way for five weeks in the middle of the season.

Despite that, Grove led the league with an earned run average of 3.07 and wound up with 14 victories against four defeats. Not a bad record for a pitcher who has been in action almost 20 years.

Lefty, stopping off here on his way to Hot Springs, Ark., for a couple weeks of preliminary training, said he had several studying his baffling arm condition, which he described as having "no power in it."

"They never did find out what was wrong with it," he said. "At least, if they did, they never told me." Grove quoted them as saying his arm apparently was in "fine shape."

The lanky left-hander said he didn't do any hard work this winter. He just "loafed and hunted" in South Carolina and Canada—and put on 16 pounds. He weighs 218 now.

Although venturing the belief his arm should be as good as new this season, Grove wasn't predicting how many victories it would bring him.

"Never have in 20 years, and I don't intend to start now," he explained.

He did predict, however, that Cleveland and Boston "will be right up there battling the Yankees" this year.

Ray Lambert Wins Jump

RUMFORD, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP)—Reaching 161 feet in his best leap, Raymond Lambert, of Lebanon, N. H., won Class A ski-jumping honors with a point total of 221.4 in Rumford's sixteenth annual Winter Carnival yesterday as Howard Chivers, of the Dartmouth Outing Club, sped to victory over an open slalom course in 30 seconds.

Johnny Litchfield, of Auburn, representing the Dartmouth Outing Club, was second to Lambert with a 219.7 point total which gave him top honors in Class C and the Maine State Championship.

Robert Mortensen, of Nansen Ski Club, Berlin, N. H., was first in Class B with a best jump of 152 feet.

Warren Chivers, brother of the winner, finished second in the open slalom in 30.1 seconds. Representing the Lake Placid Snowbirds, he won the 18 kilometer open cross-country race Saturday, in 1h. 37m. 30s.

Crosley Insures Cincinnati Club

NEW YORK, (AP)—Satisfied with the organization he now has running his Cincinnati Baseball Club, President Powel Crosley, Jr., is taking no chances of it being broken up.

He has signed Manager Bill McKechnie to a new two-year contract extending through the 1941 season. The veteran pilot, who came to the Reds from the Boston Bees a year ago, already was under contract for 1939.

This action followed within a few weeks Crosley's similar strategy in extending the contract of Warren Giles as Vice President and General Manager.

McKechnie will continue to receive a salary of $25,000 under his new agreement with provision for a bonus of $5,000 each year that the attendance equals the 450,000 mark set in 1937.

Hockey at a Glance

National League
By the Associated Press

Toronto 5, New York Rangers 5.
Detroit 7, New York Americans 3.
Boston 3, Chicago 0.

International-American League

Springfield 3, New Haven 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Providence 3.
Syracuse 4, Hershey 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 13, Kansas City 5.
(No games scheduled tonight)

Rain Curtails Play

BULUWAYO, Rhodesia, Feb. 6 (CP Cable)—Heavy rain Feb. 4 curtailed the opening day's play in the touring Marylebone Cricket Club's three-day match against Rhodesia. At the close of play the Englishmen had scored 155 for two wickets.

Leonard Hutton hit up 73 not out, making 11 boundary strokes in an hour-and-a-half at the wickets, while Edward Paynter had nine fours in his 53 score in 48 minutes.

Awaiting Decision

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern League at a meeting here Feb. 5 decided to postpone all business until its regular March session. The league is awaiting a decision by Judge W. G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, on a question of policy and will not take up league business until the decision has been made.

Basketball Roundup—Boston Continues Winning Hockey Streak—Skating

Three Major Cage Groups Produce New Pace Setters

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Since it has been clearly proved that the leaders of even the best basketball conferences can take a defeat just like any other team, there is a crucial game almost anywhere you look this week.

Of 10 major groups, only the Eastern Intercollegiate League and the Southwest Conference can boast unbeaten leaders. As for the rest, they have lost one or two games apiece and have reached that stage of the season where another defeat will be serious.

Three New Leaders

Last week's program showed how close most of the races are by producing brand new leaders for three leagues—Ohio State in the Big Ten, Georgia in the Southeastern Conference and Oregon in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference. Iowa State in the Big Six and Wake Forest in the Southern Conference dropped from the top, but managed to scramble back again. The rest of last week's leaders held their places, but Carnegie Tech, Colorado and Oklahoma Aggies all were beaten for the first time in their respective circuits.

Just to start another exciting week off right, Ohio State, which conquered Minnesota, 31-30, in an overtime game Saturday to send the Gophers spinning from the Big Ten lead to third place, runs into its closest rival, Indiana, tonight.

Indiana also plays Iowa Saturday, while Illinois, still within striking distance, takes on Iowa and Purdue.

Big Six Scramble

The Big Six, another mighty court league, has the same sort of scramble in view, with the additional complication that visiting teams apparently cannot win this season. Iowa State lost the lead by bowing to Nebraska, then regained it by downing Missouri. Next Saturday the Iowans visit Kansas State, while Missouri and Oklahoma, tied for second, clash at Norman, Okla.

Like Carnegie, beaten by Pittsburgh; Colorado, upset by Brigham Young, and Oklahoma A. and M., toppled by the fast-coming Drake team, there is trouble in sight for those two undefeated survivors, Dartmouth and Southern Methodist.

Dartmouth, which barely beat Yale's last-place team, runs up against a dangerous Harvard outfit Saturday. If the Indians should lose, Columbia, which plays twice, can tie for the lead.

Last week's only games in the Southwestern race saw Baylor drop two decisions to Arkansas and fall from the lead. Now S. M. U., which has not played for two weeks, takes on the Baylor sophomore and a strong Texas team. The situation in other loops, briefly, is this:

Carnegie Is Idle

Eastern Conference: Carnegie is idle, while its conqueror, Pitt, and Georgetown, play two games each. Both can overtake the Techmen by winning twice.

Southern Conference: Maryland passed Wake Forest once last week, but dropped back into a three-way tie with Davidson and Washington and Lee for second. W. and L. has played only half as many games. While Wake Forest takes on four rivals in succession, beginning tomorrow, Davidson tackles North Carolina and Duke, and Maryland plays W. and L.

Southeastern Conference: Georgia, with four victories in five starts, moved to the top as Alabama lost to Vanderbilt and went back to third, with Louisiana State second. The Georgia-Alabama tilt is this week's major battle. While 'Bama plays three other games, it can hardly get to the top without winning that one.

Missouri Valley: Although beaten by Drake last week, Oklahoma Aggies cannot lose the lead without dropping both this week's games with Creighton and St. Louis. Drake and Tulsa, with two losses, can close up the race, but are not likely to forge ahead.

Pacific Coast, Nothern Division: Oregon drew far ahead of its field by taking Washington twice last week, and when the Huskies also split with Oregon State, it ruined their title hopes. Oregon has won nine out of 10 so far.

Pacific Coast, Southern Division: California's leaders, idle last week, saw Stanford get into the race with a double victory over U. C. L. A. Stanford and California clash at Berkeley Friday, while Southern California, tied for second, meets U. C. L. A.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Despite its loss to Brigham Young, Colorado continues to make it a runaway race with six victories in seven starts. The Buffaloes meet Denver and Colorado State, sixth- and seventh-place teams this week, while Wyoming and Utah State, tied for second, both tackle the tough Utah outfit.

Davis Cup Drawing for 1939

Wide World

Scene in Far East Room of Vanderbilt Hotel, New York, where the draw for the international tennis series is conducted by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The historic tennis trophy with its massive accompanying tray is seen in center. Twenty-seven countries filed challenges for the huge silver bowl, which was reclaimed by the American team led by Don Budge in 1937, after an absence of 10 years, and successfully defended against Australia last year. In the group are: Alec Short of Australia; Walter Pate of the United States; Marquis Sanfelice of Italy; Kien Wen Yiu of China; R. Christensen of Norway; Godfrey Haggard of Great Britain; Adam Tscherning of Denmark; Holcombe Ward, President of the U. S. L. T. A.; S. Gruszka of Poland; M. Kastengren of the Netherlands; Theodore von Knoop of Germany; Masanosuke Kakoyama of Japan; and O. Gavrilovitch of Yugoslavia.

Bruins Pick Up More Points In Race for Title

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	7	2	89	41	48
Rangers	19	8	4	93	58	42
Americans	14	12	8	81	94	36
Toronto	12	16	6	80	74	30
Detroit	11	16	5	67	86	27
Chicago	10	8	5	62	80	25
Montreal	7	19	6	64	103	20

Result Feb. 4

Rangers 4, Toronto 2.

Results Feb. 5

Rangers 5, Toronto 3, overtime.
Boston 3, Chicago 0.
Detroit 7, Americans 3.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There seems to be no stopping the Boston Bruins in their National Hockey League race. Whether they play at full strength or shorthanded, at home or away, they continue winning. Their most recent road trip, Toronto on Thursday and Chicago last night, provided the evidence. Being without Dit Clapper and Flash Hollett and with rookies, Terry Reardon, Red Hamill and Johnny Shewchuck, they won both games in hostile territory, defeating Toronto 2-1 and Chicago 3-0.

5-All Tie

The New York Rangers have staged a stern chase and while playing "par" hockey most of the way, a recent slump dropped them well behind. Over the week end they engaged the improving Toronto Maple Leafs and took three out of a possible four points, beating the Leafs in Toronto 4 to 2 on Saturday night and dividing with them in New York last night, 5 to 5.

The other New York team, Americans, had been playing grand hockey until their clash last Tuesday with the Bruins at Boston where they lost the services of Lorne Carr. With all their other handicaps this temporary loss of the brilliant winger broke down the morale of the club and they were beaten Thursday 7-0 by Rangers—with a substitute goalie in the net—and last night they were forced to play in Detroit again without the regular netminder, Earl Robertson, and again toppled 7-3. Alfie Moore from Hershey played goal for the Amerks but the team had none of the confidence (and probably Moore had no defense).

N. H. L. Ladder

If ever the Toronto Maple Leafs were going to climb the N. H. L. standing ladder it should have been at this critical time. They entertained Boston last Thursday, Rangers on Saturday and invaded New York last night, and in those three important games they plucked only one point out of a ssible six. Since the Leafs were at full strength their showing was not encouraging toward any upward rise.

The latest team in the league that seems to be warming up to the coming play-offs is the Detroit Club. The Wings are not exactly impressive but they are winning more games than they did earlier in the season and winning them when their nearby standing rivals are faltering. During the early stages of the season Detroit was hard pressed to keep from slipping into last place but today they are only three points behind the Maple Leafs for fourth place.

Canadiens and Black Hawks are definitely the low clubs in the race unless they find an inspirational rookie to fire them to long winning streaks. The Montreal Frenchmen were spared further disappointments over the week end in that they did not have any games.

Southern California A. A. Looks Toward Nationals

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The newly-established firm of Roy Staley, Earle Meadows, Ross Bush and Clark Crane—otherwise known as the Southern California A. A.—has started operations on a hair-thin shoestring with designs on the National Track and Field Championships.

Staley is the senior member of the firm. He won the 60-yard high hurdles in the Millrose Games Saturday night and broke the world record of 7.4 three times. So today he does the talking for his organization.

Studied Together

He was too excited at first to talk much. The 16,000 shrieking fans in the Garden and the big black headlines that proclaimed his record feat still had him thrilled.

"It's this way," he said when he finally had settled down. "We all went to Southern California together. Ross is a half miler, Clark's a sprinter and Earle—well, you know what a pole vaulter he is.

"After we got out we decided to keep at it because the Olympics are only a year away. Then, too, we haven't much athletic club running in Southern California; it's mostly college stuff. So we organized the Southern California A. A. Sounds big, doesn't it?

"The four of us came East for the big indoor meets. We were going to make it five, but Delos Thurber, the high jumper, spoiled that. He got married two days before we left and we couldn't persuade him to come along."

Wait for Nationals

"We're living on the thinnest shoestring you ever saw. But all the colleges are nice about letting us work out and we have a fine time seeing the sights. What we're really waiting for is the National A. A. U. Games. Boy, we'd like to crash thr ugh and really score some points in that one."

They might at that. With Johnny Woodruff handicapped, Bush moves up among the half-milers. Meadows, who once reached the incredible height of 14ft. 11in. in the pole valut, was second to Dick Ganaen Saturday night. Crane was shut out in his heat of the 60-yard dash, but "the firm" believes he will do better.

"It's great seeing all these fellows," Crane confided. "Never throught we'd make it. We don't know where we'll be next week. There are three meets, one here at the Seventh Regiment Armory and one in Philadelphia sponsored by the Penn A. C. on Friday and one in Boston that the Boston A. A. is putting on Saturday. We're still sort of mixed up.

"Well, we'll be in there trying," said Staley. "Hope I can keep it up. I took the best hurdler in the country, in Allen Tolmich, but I don't think I can keep it up. I'll try, though. Say," he said to the rest of the firm, "don't you think we ought to wire Thurber and have him come along? Gee, we could use those points he'd score in the Nationals."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Bears beat Washington Redskins 16—10 in football game at Miami.

Three Years Ago

U. S. beat Germany 1—0; Canada defeated Poland 8—1 in first round Olympic matches in Germany.

And Talking of . . . Variety

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Top of the Bill

LONDON—Sport in Britain just now seems to have reached a fresh stage. Several fresh stages. In fact, it almost seems as if you can't go to a variety theater these days without witnessing a presentation of table tennis, lawn tennis, golf, badminton, or skating. While at the very fine and spectacular variety show that they were putting on at Earls Court, you saw skiing—the real thing, too, with acres of snow, jumps, fir-trees and most things else required to complete the illusion of being away up in the Alps.

The absolute antithesis of this on the score of elaborateness, as a spectacle of great interest to sports folk, was Henry Cotton, doing a golf act at the Coliseum. With few other effects than a golf club and a golf ball. Or, rather, several of each. This was absolutely the talk of the town, and golfers of all grades flocked to see the maestro putting his knowledge across the footlights. Most of those with whom I chatted found the visit, they said, extremely worthwhile. Because Cotton's act was, in essence, a lecture, a straight talk about technical considerations. One ingenious feature of it was when he was transformed into a living diagram, with only shoes, hands and club-head luminous in the darkness of a blacked out stage. Here was an unprecedented opportunity to appreciate the flawless groove of his swing.

Table Tennis

Now, the latest sport to be taken out of its context here, so to speak, and presented as vaudeville, is none other than table tennis. And I rather suspect that what was seen came as quite a surprise to a large number of the people who found themselves watching Stanley Proffitt and Norman Evans, well-known characters on the British table tennis scene, giving a demonstration of their skill on the stage.

To anyone unacquainted with the change that has been wrought in recent years upon the game that was formerly so widely known and played (on the dining-room table) as "ping-pong," their exhibition must have been something astounding. And it would have been that, I think, even without the attempt at high-pressure "running commentary" which I found to be a most regrettable distraction. Few things are more disturbing than such a commentary upon a fast game like table tennis, if you happen to be watching the proceedings described and, therefore, are inevitably about three strokes ahead of the commentator.

Tossing the Caber

Of course, this vogue of presenting sport on the stage is not by any means new. At least 10 years ago a game described as pony polo was put on at the Coliseum—with real players and ponies, but overhead goals and a ball made like a football bladder—and, round about the same time, and at the same place, there was a presentation in miniature of the celebrated Scottish Highland gatherings, the Braemar Games.

Tossing the caber—a matter of heaving a 15-foot tree trunk, weighing about 300 pounds—was effected with great accuracy upon a pile of mats. This was much appreciated by the audience. But not so much as the impromptu episode at one rehearsal, when the reaction of the stage flooring was being tested. A braw Hieland giant tossed the caber with a mighty effort. And seldom has the Coliseum presented anything more amusing than his expression as the missile disappeared clean through the boards. "You ought to make that part of the business in the show," I said. But nobody took any notice.

Drawn by John Allan May

Canadians Win North American Singles Titles

TORONTO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Two precise Canadians, whose schooling in the fundamentals met the brilliant but belated challenges of United States entries, yesterday held the North American Figure Skating Singles Championships.

Mary Rose Thacker of Winnipeg, a finished skater at 16, won the Women's Championship Saturday night over the magnificent free skating of Joan Tozzer of Boston, 17-year-old daughter of a Harvard professor. Tall Montgomery (Bud) Wilson of Toronto, who has held the men's title ever since 1929, repeated against the competition of Robin Lee of St. Paul.

The United States took two of the other titles. Miss Tozzer and Bernard Fox of Boston won the pairs championship and Nellie Prantel and Joseph K. Savage of New York the waltzing competition. Wilson and Ralph McCreath combined with Dorothy and Hazel Caley of Toronto to win the fours title.

Audrey Peppe of New York was fourth in the women's singles, Polly Blodgett of Boston seventh and Charlotte Walther of New York eighth. McCreath and Ollie Haupt of St. Louis gave the most athletic performances in the men's free skating to place third and fourth behind Wilson and Lee. Eugene Turner of Los Angeles was fifth.

Nelson Sets Phoenix Mark

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 6 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., set a new 54-hole tournament record yesterday when he won the $3,000 Phoenix Open Golf Tournament with a score of 198.

Nelson carded two amazing rounds of 65 yesterday and finished 15 strokes below par and 12 ahead of his nearest rival, Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y.

The victory brought Nelson $700 in prize money. Hogan received $450 for his 210 score.

The boyish looking Pennsylvanian began his sensational playing Saturday, shooting a 68 over a rain-soaked course, and outdid himself yesterday with fair weather. His score of 130 yesterday for 36 holes was a new tournament record. Par for the Phoenix course is 71.

E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., took third money of $350 with a 211 score, and Harry Bassler, Long Beach, Calif., shot a 212 to gain $280 and fourth.

Four players who carded 214 won $175 each. They were Dick Metz, Chicago; John Malutic, Girard, Ohio;; John Geersten, Salt Lake City, Utah, and John Bulla, Chicago. Other money winners and their scores:

Jim Demaret, Houston, Texas, 215, $110; Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, I. I., 215, $110; Jim McHale, Wingfoot, N. Y., 216, $85; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., 216, $85; Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del., 217, $43.33; Willie Goggin, San Francisco, 217, $43.33, and Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., 217, 43.34.

Lieut. Ken Rogers, Montgomery, Ala., was low amateur with 223. Nelson, driving far and straight and putting with amazing accuracy, tallied 13 birdies and an eagle during his run-away rounds. He went the last 36 holes with only one 5 on his card.

From here the pros go to San Antonio, Texas, for a $5,000 open.

Ken Bartholomew Outraces Classy Field of Skaters

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 6 (AP)—Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis, and Madeline (Maddy) Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., outraced a blue-ribbon field of blade stars to win the senior men's and women's titles in the two-day National Outdoor Championships here yesterday.

Bartholomew annexed 10 points he needed to break a 90-point tie with Leo Freisinger, Chicago member of the 1940 Olympic team, by placing third in the senior men's five-mile race—final men's event of the day.

Miss Horn swept the women's 440-yard, half-mile and mile events to capture the title from Mary Dolan of Minneapolis, the defending champion, 120 points to 90.

Five National records fell during the meet, three of the marks being bettered by attractive Audrey Naas, fleet entry from Minneapolis, who won the junior girl's title.

She broke the tape in the junior girl's 880-yard race yesterday in 1m. 32s., to displace the 1m. 35.3s. recorded at Oconomowoc, Wis., last month by Geraldine Nuhfer of Cleveland.

Miss Naas won the junior girl's 440-yard race in 42.1s. yesterday, clipping 1.7 seconds off the mark set last year at Escanaba, Mich., by Evelyn Barquist of Minneapolis. On Saturday, Miss Naas lowered the junior girl's 220-yard record of 22 seconds—established at the Great Lakes Meet at Oconomowoc, Wis., last Jan. 28 by Geraldine Nuhfer of Cleveland—when she covered the distance in 21.9s.

Bud Handlan of St. Louis, raced to a 36.6-second victory in the intermediate boys' 440, reducing the old record of 36.7s. set by Dick Beard of Minneapolis in 1935 at Oconomowoc.

The intermediate boy's division also produced the remaining new mark when Jack Carlin of Cleveland, skated the two-mile grind in 6m. 3.1s. The previous record of 6m. 18.6s. was set at Minneapolis in 1934 by Leo Freisinger.

Bob Fitzgerald of Minneapolis won the junior boy's crown by sweeping all four events in the division. The juvenile girl's title went to Lorraine Patzman of Minneapolis, who edged out Dorothy Nash of Minneapolis, in a 220-yard skate-off of a field of six tied contestants.

Other division champions included Pat Maloney of Minneapolis, intermediate boys; Louise Herou of Minneapolis, intermediate girls and Allan Sprosty of Cleveland, juvenile boys.

The field of more than 150 skaters, including six U. S. Olympic team members, drew a crowd of approximately 8,000 spectators to the Pettibone Lagoon.

Five Indoor Meets On Kansas Track Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — Two dual meets, the conference meet and two relay meets are on the indoor track schedule of the University of Kansas track team, as announced by H. W. "Bill" Hargiss, head track coach. It follows:

Feb. 11—Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; 18—Illinois Indoor Relays at Urbana, Ill; 25—Kansas vs. Missouri at Columbia.
March 3-4—Big Six indoor meet at Kansas City; 18—Butler Indoor Relays at Indianapolis.

Philly Pitcher In

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have announced Claude Passeau, one of their starting pitchers, has signed a contract for the 1939 season. Receipt of a signed contract from Robert Legrant Scott, drafted from Indianapolis, was also announced.

At the same time President Gerry Nugent said the Phils had completed a working agreement with Pensacola of the Southeastern League.

Grant and Pell Win

Robert Grant, 3d, and Clarence C. Pell, Jr. of New York, defended their United States racquets doubles championship at the Tennis & Racquet Club, Boston, over the week end. The champions defeated Edward M. Edwards and Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia, 15—18, 15—5, 15—5, 15—12.

Baseball Stamp

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 6

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced last night at the New York Baseball Writers' Dinner that the Post Office Department plans to issue a commemorative stamp this year in honor of Baseball's Centennial. Farley said that to his knowledge no U. S. stamp ever has been issued commemorating a sport.

Grads Face 4,500-Mile Tour

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—Seven games will be played by Edmonton Commercial Grads, Canadian and International Women's Basketball Champions, on a 4,500-mile tour of Eastern Canada and the United States, Coach J. Percy Page announced. The tour will last two weeks.

Leaving Edmonton Feb. 17, the team will travel via Winnipeg, St. Paul and Chicago to Windsor where the first game will be played Feb. 20. The following night the Grads will play at Hamilton, Ont.; Feb. 23, at Niagara Falls and on the following night will tackle either two or three picked teams at Toronto.

On Feb. 25 Grads will be guests at Maple Leaf Gardens, and during the interval in the Toronto-Boston National Hockey League game the Rose Bowl, best-athlete award of the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada won by Grad captain, Noel MacDonald, will be presented.

The next game will be played in Montreal Feb. 27.

Grads will play at Queen's University at Kingston the following night. The final game will be played on the return trip when the Grads tackle Fords at Detroit.

Ski Selection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The skiing instructors in the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec are advising the following in regard to ski selection. Purchase broad skis for downhill racing, narrow skis for trail touring, and for slalom, a width between the two. The length and width of skis depend upon the individual, his skiing ability, weight and height.

For beginners, the experts advise a medium width ski, the point of which can be touched by bent fingers of the hand—raised a full length above the head. Most of the modern bindings fix the ski firmly to the toe of the heavy sole of the ski boot, and hold it securely and snugly in place by means of a spring or strap that helps also to keep the heel down on the plate.

Hassett Scores 114 Not Out

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 6 (CP Cable)—Led by A. L. Hassett who scored 114 not out, Victoria had compiled 289 runs for seven wickets at the end of the opening day's play Saturday in a Sheffield Shield cricket match against Queensland. Hassett played on the Australian team that toured England last summer.

Wales 11, Scotland 3

CARDIFF, Wales, Feb. 6 (CP)—After three straight victories in last year's International Rugby Tournament, Scotland was humbled 11—3 Saturday by a hard battling Welsh team in the second match of the current series. In the opening game England defeated Wales 3 to 0 at Twickenham.

Roy Staley First In Writers' Poll

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 6

Roy Staley, former University of Southern California hurdler, was voted the outstanding performer of the Millrose A. A. track meet at Madison Square Garden by a Committee of Sports Writers.

Staley, in his indoor debut, broke the record for the 60-yard hurdles over five barriers, running it three times in 7.3s. each time. John Borican of Elberon, N. J., was runner-up in the voting.

Week-End Briefs

By the Associated Press

LAKELAND, Fla. — Wes Ferrell captures baseball players' golf title, beating Paul Waner on 38th hole of final match after losing argument that he'd won on 36th.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Ken Bartholomew, 18-year-old Minneapolis skater, beats out Leo Freisinger by 10 points to take senior men's title in National Speed Skating Championships; Maddy Horn easily wins women's crown as Audrey Naas breaks two junior girls' National records.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Reidar Anderson, Norway, wins U. S. ski jump championship, outclassing field with leaps of 193 and 197 feet for 234.45 points.

NEW YORK—Cincinnati Reds extend Manager Bill McKechnie's contract two years to include 1941 season.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Jack Cooper, Kansas City, drives Tops 2nd to new world speed record of 64.056 m. p. h. for 225-cubic-inch speedboats; Thom Cooper, his son, breaks Class F outboard record with 56.406 m. p. h.

STOWE, Vt.—Toni Matt., young Austrian, wins Eastern U. S. combined downhill-slalom ski title, placing first in downhill race and second in slalom.

NEW YORK—United States Lawn Tennis Association awards 1939 Davis Cup Challenge Round matches to Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., over protests of Philadelphia's Germantown Club.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh 51, Carnegie Tech 43.
Dartmouth 34, Yale 32.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 51, West Virginia 50.
Syracuse 60, Colgate 44.
Penn State 34, Pennsylvania 21.
Army 37, Duke 27.
Bradley 64, City College (New York) 26.
Ohio State 31, Minnesota 30.
Northwestern 27, Iowa 25.
Wisconsin 39, Michigan State 37.
Oklahoma 37, Kansas State 35.
Iowa State 51, Missouri 45.
Tulsa 53, Creighton 42.
Kentucky 37, Marquette 31.
North Carolina 43, Virginia Military 41.
Wake Forest 60, South Carolina 24.
North Carolina State 48, Maryland 40.
Georgia 43, Auburn 21.
Vanderbilt 36, Alabama 34.
Florida 33, Georgia Tech 29.
Virginia 39, Navy 36.
Arkansas 40, Baylor 38.
California 43, Santa Clara 28.
Washington State 39, Idaho 35.
Oregon State 48, Washington 41.
Stanford 47, U. C. L. A. 21.

Tyler Breaks Two Bobsled Marks On Lake Placid Slide

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman and former Olympic bobsledder, established two new speed marks for the year yesterday in piloting his crew to victory in the four-man race for the Lithgow Osborne (State Conservation Commissioner) Trophy.

Winner last week of the Governor Lehman and Samuel Packer title events, Tyler put together four runs down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob slide in the total time of 4m. 36.47s, to better by three seconds the former mark for sleds equipped with 10-millimeter runners.

On his final mile run, he roared down the winding icy chute in 1m. 08.80s to set a heat record for the year.

Aubrey (Bucky) Wells, Keene Valley, N. Y., driver, undefeated in major competition during 1938, dropped his third straight title to Tyler and was forced into third place in the final standings when Robert Linney of Lyon Mountain, N. Y., drove a fast final heat to annex the place position by 4:100th of a second. The summaries:

First—Sno Birds of Lake Placid Club (Francis Tyler, driver; Hugh Varno, William Amico, Robert Martin, brake). Times: 1m. 09.84s.; 1m. 09.06s.; 1m. 08.87s.; 1m. 08.80s. Total time: 4m. 36.47s.

Second—Lyon Mountain Lions (Robert Linney, driver; William Linney, Arthur Keyser, Angus Clain, brake). Times: 1m. 11.84s.; 1m. 09.50s.; 1m. 09.59s.; 1m. 09.10s. Total time: 4m. 40.03s.

Third—Keene Valley Athletic Club (Aubrey Wells, driver; Warren Martin, Hubert Nye, John Otis, brake). Times: 1m. 10.90s.; 1m. 10.21s.; 1m. 09.36s.; 1m. 09.10s. Total time: 4m. 40.03s.

Fourth—Saranac Lake Athletic Club (Henry Homburger, driver; Paul Duprey, William Duprey, James Bickford, brake). Times: 1m. 12.31s.; 1m. 11.59s.; 1m. 11.55s.; 1m. 11.10s. Total time: 4m. 46.55s.

College Swimming

Harvard 65, Colgate 11.
Yale 54, Dartmouth 21.
Army 44, Fordham 29.
Union 39, Syracuse 37.
Georgia 42, Clemson 31.
Duke 45, William and Mary 30.
Iowa 51, Chicago 32.
Franklin-Marshall 49, Villanova 26.
Penn State 60, Temple 15.

U. S. Team Wins Over Finland

BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (AP)—The United States team scored a 4-0 triumph over Finland for its third straight victory in the World Amateur Hockey Championship tournament yesterday.

Until the middle of the second period the U. S. sextet was on the defensive. Then Ralph Dondi of New Haven, Conn., broke through the Finnish defense and scored on a pass from Center Dick Maley of Ridley Park, Pa.

The Finns rallied and stopped further U. S. scoring until the ninth minute of the third period when Art Bogue of Detroit tallied unassisted. George (Pud) Quirk of Providence, injured in the second period, scored the third goal in the 12th minute of the final period, when he took a pass from Dondi.

Maley tallied the last goal unassisted in the 14th minute of the period.

In other tournament games Canada defeated Poland 4-0, Latvia defeated Yugoslavia 6-0 and England defeated Hungary 1-0.

Patty Berg Again

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Patty Berg, Minneapolis, won the Miami Biltmore Women's Golf Tournament for the fourth consecutive year yesterday by defeating Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta school girl, 3 and 1 in the 36-hole final.

Track Stars Face Three More Big Meets This Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Track fans, still quivering from the excitement of records and thrilling finishes at the Millrose Games, turned today to meets in New York, Philadelphia and Boston this week and a somewhat calmer appraisal of the momentous doings in Madison Square Garden. Chief developments of the first big New York meet were:

(1) Of last winter's big four, Glenn Cunningham, the miler; Jim Herbert, supreme a 500 and 600 yards (and meters); Ben Johnson, the sprinter, and Allan Tolmich, the hurdler, only Cunningham is in top form. He won his sixth Millrose Mile in 4m. 13s., beating a strong but bewildered field. The others are not in shape or have passed their peak.

Borican a Find

(2) The find of the track season is John Borican, who is a graduate student at Columbia. Borican broke a 16-year-old record when he ran the two-thirds mile event in 2m. 39s. flat in effortless style. He looks like the best man to take over mile supremacy when and if Cunningham fades. He probably will run the classic distance Friday night in the Seventh Regiment Games at New York.

(3) The United States Olympic prospects are in good hands. In addition to the veterans, the Games were full of top-notch youngsters like Wesley Wallace, who won the Millrose 600 in 1m. 12.3s., and Greg Rice of Notre Dame, who turned in an outstanding upset by trimming Don Lash in the two-mile in 9m. 7.6s., a triumph clouded by Lash's collision with Gil Dodds just as he started his sprint.

Cunningham will take his tireless legs to Philadelphia for the Penn A. C. Meet, also on Friday night. He will run against Don Lash and Chuck Fenske. There seems little chance he will be beaten. Fenske is not yet at home on the boards. He lost the lead to Glenn Saturday night at the start of the bell lap and was beaten by four yards. Archie San Romani ran a game but somewhat poorly-paced race. He finished with a world of speed, however.

Wallace Has Class

Wallace, who had never won a banked-track race before, had plenty of class in the 600. He will run at the Seventh Regiment Games against Harold Cagle, the Oklahoma star who finished last Saturday night; Lou Burns, and Charlie Beetham. Herbert may not run again until the New York A. C. Games. His timing is off and his sprint is woefully weak.

Johnson, too, is off form. Herbert Thompson, who began to beat him late last year, took the 60-yard dash and equalled the world record of 6.1 in doing it. Ben has been hampered by lack of practice. Steady training should put him back at the top for the Nationals.

Allan Tolmich, almost unbeatable last season over the timber, has fallen off considerably. Roy Staley, running for the Southern California A. A., won the hurdles with ease setting a new world record of 7.3 for the 60-yard highs in one heat and then equalling it in his semifinal and final races.

The Boston A. A. Games will be held Saturday at Boston to complete the trio of meets. Most of New England's top college and club performers will be on hand as well as a liberal sprinkling of National stars.

National Ski Title Taken by Norway's Reidar Anderson

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Reidar Anderson of Norway, whose handsome appearance has won him acclaim as the "Adonis" of ski-jumpers, proved yesterday he had the ability to go along with his good looks by collecting the National Ski Jumping Championship.

Champion of Norway, Anderson leaped to first place in the tournament here against a field that included the United States' top riders. His jumps of 193 and 197 feet were the longest of the day and gave him the title by a wide margin.

Anderson's almost perfect form in addition to his long jumps gave him a point total of 234.45 in class A compared with 226 points by Alf Engen, Sun Valley, Idaho, the runnerup. Eugene Wilson of Coleraine, Minn., placed third with 223.9, while Sverre Fredheim of St. Paul was fourth with 221.45.

Sig Ulland of Lake Tahoe, Calif., the defending champion, finished fifth with a 220.05 total, the result of leaps of 177 and 182. Engen had jumps of 188 and 189 feet.

An accident prevented Paul Bietila of Madison, Wis., 1938 runnerup and present National Collegiate Champion, from competing in the A division.

St. Paul won three of the four National Championships awarded at the tournament when Lensoler took the class B division crown. In Saturday's opening competition, Gjardar Iverson of St. Paul won the senior crown, and Gene Lewis took the title in class C or boy's division.

Soler jumped 165 and 175 feet on his two tries for 204.6 points, to beat out Bobby Storm of Duluth, Minn., who had 204.5 points. Storm's leaps were 162 and 174 feet.

College Hockey

Middlebury 5, St. Michael's 2.
Army 4, Mass. Tech. 2.
McGill 13, Montreal 4.
Colgate 4, Hamilton 2.
Boston U. 7, Boston C. 5.
Northeastern 5, New Hampshire 3.
Toronto 10, Yale 1.

College Polo

Yale 15, Giant Valley Club 10.
Yale Freshmen 14, McDonough School 7.
Army 10, Harvard 8.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

ALMA'S TEA ROOM
"Proprietors—
Alma M. and E. K. Truesdale
We are the original owners and for 25 years we have been known for our continual serving of real home-cooked food.
Intersection Rt. 3 and Rt. 28
North of Manchester, N. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breakfast 15c up — Luncheons 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST., N. W.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,160,000
Saturday's sales	690,160
1939 volume to date	27,496,110
1938 volume to date	27,316,151

Utilities Lead Rise in Stocks; Sales More Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Stocks swung upward behind the utilities in today's market.

A number of the power issues reached new highs for more than a year. Advances ran to a point or so generally with a few preferreds jumping about 7 at the best. A little profit taking was in evidence throughout and, near the final hour, prices were shaded in most cases.

Dealings slackened appreciably after the opening. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Touching off the sprint in the utility group was the week-end announcement that the long battle between the Commonwealth & Southern and the TVA had ended. Financial quarters, consequently, saw signs of greater co-operation between the Government and the power companies as well as other industries.

Willingness of some speculative forces to cash in on the advance was attributed partly to continued fears of a European flare-up coincident with a show-down between the democracies and the dictator nations following conclusion of the Spanish civil war.

At new 1938-39 peaks were Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J. and Commonwealth & Southern preferred and common. The junior C. & S. stock opened with a block of 25,000 shares, up ¼ at 2. The preferred was ahead 7 before slipping.

Favored also were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Westinghouse, General Electric, N. Y. Central and Union Bag & Paper.

In the curb Alabama Power and Tennessee Electric Power preferred issues were up 9 and 10 points on a small turnover. Gains of as much as 3 were recorded for Duke Power, American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Babcock & Wilcox and Niles-Bement-Pond.

Utility Bonds Rise

Heavy buying in utility issues gave the bond market a strong background for a general rise today. In late trading early advances of 1 to 3 points in some of the more eagerly sought power and light liens had been extended and the entire market was firmly entrenched in higher territory.

Attracting special attention were American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Tennessee Electric Power 6s.

In the curb, Alabama Power 4½s were among utility loans in good demand at rising prices, following week-end announcement of the TVA-Commonwealth & Southern agreement for sale of the latter's Tennessee properties.

U. S. Governments were inclined to linger in the rear of the general list but prices were steady, 5-32 higher to 2-32 lower.

Some Central European Government obligations were in modest supply in the foreign dollar group at concessions of a point or more but otherwise there was little change in that group.

Wheat Prices Hold Relatively Steady

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—There was sufficient buying in a moderate trade today to hold wheat prices here within fractions of Saturday's close, despite lower world markets.

World shipments during the past week were large, totaling 13,741,000 compared with 12,619,000 bushels the preceding week. Aside from the reported sale of two cargoes of Australian wheat to China, export trade was negligible, and this was believed to have influenced the downturn at Liverpool. The board of trade estimated the visible supply of wheat in the U. S. to have decreased 3,215,000 bushels the past week.

Wheat closed ⅛-¾ lower. May 68⅜-⅛, July 68⅜; corn ⅛-⅜ off, May 49⅜-⅜, July 50¾; Oats unchanged to ⅛ off, May 28⅜; soy beans ½-¾ off, May 80½; rye ⅜-⅝ off, May 45½; lard 17-20 cents off, March 6.37; May 6.55.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices closed generally firm today. Domestic railroad shares were exceptionally active and firm, following the unexpected favorable dividend announcement by Southern Railway of England. British funds continued to advance and kaffirs were strong. Oils moved upward on continental support and the trans-Atlantic division held steady. European bonds closed higher.

Paris: French government securities and banking issues were strong in the bourse today. Rentes gained 20 to 235 centimes and Bank of France moved up more than 200 francs. Suez Canal added 225 francs and Royal Dutch about 100.

Liverpool: Trade price fixing was the chief support to cotton futures today and prices closed unchanged to 1 point up. Bombay houses sold and some pressure came from outside hedging.

Early steadiness was eliminated in wheat futures by reports of heavy weekly world shipments. Hedge lifting against sales of two cargoes of Austrian wheat to China cushioned the decline and final prices were ¾ to ⅞d. lower.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	68⅞	68⅞	68⅛	68⅜	—.00⅛
July	69⅜	69⅜	68⅞	68⅜	—.00⅛
Sept.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅛	69⅛	—.00⅛
Corn					
May	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49⅜	—.00⅛
July	50⅝	51	50⅝	50⅝	—.00⅛
Sept.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—.00⅛
Oats					
May	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
July	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Rye					
May	46	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	—.00⅛
July	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	—.00⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58⅞	58½	58½	— ⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)‖	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	39½	Acme Steel (1)	2	40½	39½	39½	Jan 31
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	5	9⅜	9½	9½	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Adams-Millis (½g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 3
27½	24½	Addressog (1.40)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
65⅝	54½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	59⅝	59	59⅛	+ 1⅛
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	Feb 4
12⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	2	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	6	11⅜	11¼	11½	⅜
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	11	23¾	23	23	—¼
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
193	176½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	173½	173	173	+ 1½
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+1
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¾	Allied Stores	45	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	Feb 3
48¾	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	49	43¾	42¾	42¾	+1⅝
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	18	18	18	Feb 3
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	4	64	64	64	Feb 4
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	20	20½	20	20	
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	15	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
8	5⅞	Am Bosch	5	7	7	7	— ⅜
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	2	94	94	94	—1
177	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	176¾	176¾	176¾	Feb 1
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	14	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	3	46½	45¼	45½	+ ½
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	6	21⅜	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122⅜	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	+2¼
7¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
11⅛	9⅛	Am Comi Alcohol	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 4
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9	9	9	Feb 2
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus-Tiling	1	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	16	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
18¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14¾	14½	14½	+ ½
19⅞	18¾	Am & F P $7 pf	6	19	18	18	
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	10	9⅜	9	9	+ ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	
5¼	4⅝	Am Hide & Leather	6	5½	5	5	— ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	4	34¼	34	34	Feb 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16	14½	Am Ice pf	4	16½	16¾	16½	+ ½
7¾	6	Am International	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	21	26	24½	24½	— ½
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	4	70	69	69	Feb 3
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
6⅞	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	143	7	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
45⅜	38	Am P & L $6 pf (¾k)	47	48½	47¼	47¼	+2¼
40⅜	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	65	43½	41¾	41¾	+2¼
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	34	16⅜	16	16	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	13	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅜
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	1	65½	65½	65½	Feb 4
15	12¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (1½e)	1	17	17	17	Feb 4
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	42	46½	44¾	44¾	
134	131	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
64	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 4
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	34¼	32¾	32¾	—1
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	11	11¼	11	11	— ¼
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)‖	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19½	Am Sugar Ref	2	19¾	19½	19¾	Feb 4
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	158¼	156¾	157¼	+ ¾
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86	85	85	— ½
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	6	88¼	88	88⅛	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	Feb 3
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	95	14¼	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	90	88	90	Feb 4
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 2
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	39	39	39	Feb 3
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30⅛	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	119	30⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	50	50	50	+5
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13	13	13	Feb 4
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101	101½	Feb 2
6⅜	5	Armour Ill	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	47	47	47	+3
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(1¼g)	14	51¾	50	50½	+ ¼
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan
92⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33⅓	Associates Inv (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 2
42⅞	31⅛	Atch T & S F	17	37	35¾	36¾	— ¾
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	6	64	63½	63½	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	4	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 3
87⅜	77⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	85⅛	8	8	— ⅛
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	+ ¾
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	4	63	62½	62½	Feb 2
6½	5	Atlas Tack	31	6	6½	6	Jan 31
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 4
3¾	2¼	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 2
87⅛	61⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	32	73⅜	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	2L	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	18	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1¼
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ½
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb 3
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	3	122	122	122	
8¾	7⅛	Belding-Hem (.70)	3	8¼	8	8	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22⅜	Bendix Aviation	64	26⅞	25¾	26	
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¾
80	60¼	Beth Steel	88	69⅞	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
115	106½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114	114	114	
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 1
22⅛	17½	Black & Decker(1½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb 4
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	12	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	19	29¼	28	28	— ⅜
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	8	25	24½	25	+ ¾
14¼	12¼	Bond Stores (.60e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 1
18½	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	26	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
32	24⅛	Borg-Warner (¼e)	14	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
27	24	Bower Roll B (⅜g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
7⅜	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	10	7⅜	7½	7½	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	16	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	25	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ½
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36	36	36	Feb 4
44⅞	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	45½	44⅜	45½	+1
2	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 4
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 2
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
42	37¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	38	38	38	Feb 4
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	30	18½	18	18	
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 1
13⅜	10⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11	11	Feb 2
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	8	11⅞	11½	11½	
8	6	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	5	4⅞	4½	4½	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	7	27	26	26	— ¼
23¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	4	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
14⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14	14	14	
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	Feb 3
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	Feb 3
4	3⅛	Byers (AM) Co	6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	6	10⅜	10⅛	10½	
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (½g)	3	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ½
C							
18	15¾	Calif Packing	6	17	17	17	+ ½
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 2
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
17⅜	14	Campbell Wyant	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	17	18⅝	18	18	— ½
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	31⅛	Cannon Mills (¾g)	1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
20½	17⅛	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅜	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 2
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	87½	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	13	44¼	43⅜	43¾	+1
107⅛	107⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 21
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	5	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Feb 1
19⅜	14½	Celotex Corp	12	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
22½	21	Cent Aguirre (1⅜)	11	21½	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
5¼	3⅜	Cent Foundry	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	23	44⅛	41	41	—3¾
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	6	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	7	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	21	35¼	34½	34½	— ¾
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	87¾	87½	87¾	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21	20⅝	20⅝	Feb 3
⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ½
1	¾	Chi & N West	7	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2¾	Chi & N West pf	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
¾	¾	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	Feb 4
3⅞	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	4	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Feb 2
1¼	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 3
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¾
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	+1¼
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
⅝	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
8½	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (⅝a)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	8	12	11½	12	+ ⅝

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (2e)	116	76⅞	75½	75⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10½	10	10	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 1
24½	18½	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	9	27	26½	26½	+1
60½	50	Climax Molyb(1.20g)	6	55⅛	54½	54½	— ⅛
29¼	23¾	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	16	28½	27½	27½	— ⅛
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅜
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 2
14¾	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	21	14½	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Feb 4
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	29½	29	29	
25⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	8	19½	19½	19½	Feb 4
17½	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16	16	16	
16¾	15½	Col Br'cast B (1¾e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 31
8¼	6⅜	Col Gas & El	320	9	8½	8½	+ ⅛
82	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	87¾	84	87½	+8½
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12½	12½	13½	
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2½)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Feb 4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	13	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+2⅜
107⅝	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	+1⅜
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	56½	55¾	56⅛	+ ⅜
109½	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
12⅜	10⅜	Comi Solvents	50	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
2	1½	Com'with & South	587	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	127	63⅛	60¼	62¾	+6½
27⅛	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	77	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8½	8½	8½	
30⅝	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	7	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar ‖	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	17	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
33⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	298	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
103⅝	101⅜	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 3
10⅞	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	25	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 2
33¼	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 3
13⅞	13	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 3
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	5	14	14	14	+ ¼
20⅝	16	Cont Bak A	16	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ¼
2	1½	Cont Bak B	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
95	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	+1
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	9	40

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Monopoly Survey Turns To Insurance Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 in assets. The Armstrong Committee recommended that they should not be permitted to grow any larger.

"Yet today," said Mr. Douglas, "each of these three companies commands well over a billion dollars in assets.

"Despotic Powers"

"Notwithstandinng their theoretical rights," Mr. Douglas quoted the report as declaring, "Policy holders were found to have no effective control over the management of their companies. Through the device of proxies and otherwise, the then officials of such companies were found to occupy, as the Armstrong report puts it, 'unassailable positions' and to exercise 'despotic powers' over the companies. Only an extremely insignificant number of policy holders exercised their right to vote. The Armstrong Committee stated the most fertile sources of abuses in life-insurance administration had been the sense of irresponsibility of officials then in power. That was in 1906."

It was here that Mr. Douglas made his statement showing the extraordinary growth of assets of insurance companies since 1906. At the time when Mr. Hughes investigated insurance companies there were 138 legal-reserve companies with aggregate assets of only $2,924,253,848. Today, the 308 companies have assets of over $27,000,000,000. The first day of the Committee hearing was devoted to witnesses with graphs and schedules indicating the size and growth of the life-insurance business and its importance in the national economy. This background was necessary for the protracted further hearings that are in store.

Full Co-operation

In his preliminary statement, Mr. Douglas said the Committee had had the full co-operation of the insurance companies in its investigation. He pledged himself against a partisan motive in the inquiry that follows, and announced he would stick to facts and to nothing but facts. He declared also that the inquiry neither attacks nor in any way questions "the adequacy of the reserves of any insurance company within its scope." The investigation would be conducted, he promised, with the goal of attaining the same "thoroughgoing fairness and competence" as the Hughes investigation.

Donlad H. Davenport, Former Harvard Professor now serving in the Insurance Division of the SEC, said $110,000,000,000 of insurance was in force in the United States at the end of 1937 and that amount accounted for 60 per cent of the total in force throughout the world.

At the end of 1937, the witness testified, 124,000,000 policies were in force, of which 88,000,000 were industrial policies. The total face amount of industrial polices was $20,591,000,000 as compared with a total of insurance in force of $109,572,000,000. He explained that industrial policies required no medical examination and the employer was the collecting agency.

Group insurance, the witness said, has shown the greatest growth. The first group policy was written in 1911 and in 1937 the type accounted for 11.8 per cent of the total. Industrial insurance and ordinary insurance 69.4 per cent of the total.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.54	13.34
Affiliated F Inc	3.81	4.22
Amerex Hold	24.50	26.00
Am Business Shrs	3.41	3.77
Am Gen Equity Inc	.50	.57
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	15.84	17.03
British Type Inv	.17	.32
Broad St Inv	25.00	26.74
Bullock Fund	14.375	15.625
Can Inv Fund	3.95	4.30
Century Shrs Tr	22.97	24.70
Chain St Inv	15.68	16.69
Dividend Shrs	1.29	1.40
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.61	18.91
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.07	12.96
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.00	29.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.50	20.99
Fund Investors Inc	17.78	19.21
Gen Capital	30.97	33.30
Gen Investors Tr	4.94	5.38
Incorp Investors Tr	17.10	18.39
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.80	35.80
Maryland Fund	5.57	6.15
Mass Invest Tr	21.15	22.74
Mutual Invest	11.39	12.44
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.45
New England Fund	12.92	13.92
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	16.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.52
Putnam Fund	14.36	15.36
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.87	11.90
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	11.50
Railway Light Sec pf	93.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	.28	.31
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	15.72	16.69
Stand Util Inc	.65	.70
State Street Invest	64.00	76.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.94	1.05
US El Lt & P Voting	.99	..
Wellington Fund	13.66	15.00
World Investment Tr	3.75	4.16

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.74	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.45	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.93	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.82	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.20	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.12	5.75
Nation Wide	3.39	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.75	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.29	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.82	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.77	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.91	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.02	10.52
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.45	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.85	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.25	..
US Elect Pt & Pow "B"	2.03	..

Investment Banking

Mancamer Blair	2.75	3.75
First Boston Corp	18.25	19.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
	Bonds	Common Stocks	
B-1	26.12 28.66	S-1	27.29 29.91
B-2	22.09 24.22	S-2	13.45 15.97
B-3	14.16 15.61	S-3	12.84 14.24
B-4	6.83xd 7.67	S-4	4.94 5.53
	Preferred Stocks		
K-1	14.82 16.24	K-2	11.18 12.42

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, 11.25; export, 10.27½. Tin 45 dy; spot and nearby 48.00; forward, 45.92½. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.6-.90; East St. Louis, 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 4.50. Pig iron, No. 2, f. o. b. eastern Pennsylvania, 22.00; Buffalo, 21.00; Alabama, 17.00. Aluminum, virgin, 99 per cent, 20.00. Antimony, Chinese spot, 14.00. Quicksilver, $1.00-$2.00. Platinum, pure, 35.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid, 19.00-21.00 nominal.

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	4.54	4.49	4.49	4.54
Sept.	4.94	4.85	4.89	4.89

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 3¼s '43-40 June	103.1	103.1	103.1
11 3¼s '41	107.3	107.3	107.3
6 3¼s '45-43	110.2	110.2	110.2
3 3¼s '46-44	110.6	110.6	110.6
11 2¾s '47-45	107.17	107.14	107.14
4 3½s '49-46	109.24	109.24	109.24
6 4¼s '52-47	119.8	119.8	119.8
25 2½s '52-50	103.5	102.5	103.5
2 3s '55-51	107.28	107.28	107.28
7 2¾s '60-55	105.2	105	105.2
7 2¾s '60-55	105.2	105	105.2
36 2¾s '65-60	103.16	103.12	103.16
6 2½s '63-58	103.16	103.16	103.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106	106	106
1 2¾s '47-42	105.5	105.5	105.5
2 3¼s '64-44	107.20	107.20	107.20

Home Owners' Loan

19 2¾s '49-39	102.12	102.12	102.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	103	103	103
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	65½	65½	65½
34 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110⅝	109⅞	110⅛
37 Am&For P5s 2030	55¾	54⅛	55¾
1 Am Int 5½s'49	102	102	102
15 Am T&T 5½s'43	112	111⅞	111⅞
16 Am T&T 3½s'66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
10 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	108	108
6 Am WW&E 6s'75	104½	104½	104½
13 Anaconda Cp 4½s'50	105¾	105⅝	105½
4 Arm Del 4s'57	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Arm Del 4s'55	98¼	98	98¼
20 AT&SF 4s'95	108½	108¼	108½
17 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
10 A C Line 1st 4s'52	86¼	85⅞	86¼
2 A C Line 4½s'64	65½	65½	65½
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	38½	38	38½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	32½	32	32½
10 Atl Refin 3s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 B&O rfg 6s'95	20⅝	20¾	20¾
14 B&O 1st 5s'48	51½	51½	51½
5 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
4 B&O rfg 5s'95	20¼	20¼	20¼
18 B & O 5s'96 F	20¼	20	20¼
2 B&O 5s'96 F ct	20	20	20
6 B&O 5s 200 D	20¼	20	20
73 B&O cv 4½s'60	13¾	12½	13
12 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	12	12	12
27 B&O 4s'48	52	51½	51½
11 B&O 5s S W '50	36¼	35¼	36¼
9 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	35	35	35
2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s'51	87½	87½	87½
1 Bang&Aroo 5s'43	105	105	105
3 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	131	130¾	130¾
3 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107⅝	107½	107½
20 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
20 Beth Stl 3½s'52	100	99¾	99¾
10 Boston&Me 5s'67	29	28¾	29
2 Bost&Me 3¾s'JJ '61	26½	26½	26½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72	71¾	71¾
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	82½	82	82
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Bkly U Gas f'4s'45	108	108	108
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	77¾	77½	77¾
18 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	98	97	97
12 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	28	28	28
1 Bush Terdmbds'55	39½	39½	39½
20 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95½	95½	95½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	100	100	100
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	99½	99½	99½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	90	90	90
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¾	9¾	9¾
27 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103¾	103½	103½
2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	86½	86¾	86½
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	74	74
1 Cen Pac 4s '49	72½	72½	72½
2 CertAin-td 5½s'48	80	80	80
6 ChamP&F(38)4¾s '50	101½	101¼	101½
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¾	98⅝	98¾
26 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	11	12
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97	96¾	97
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	18½	19
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	21½	21½
1 Chi Ind&L 6s '66	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi Ind&L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
31 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10¼	10	10
22 CMSP&P a) 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
0 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	9	9
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5¼	5	5
3 CRI&P 4½s '52A	73¼	71½	73¼
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3⅛	3¼
6 CRI&P 4s '88	15½	15	15
10 CRI&P rfg 4s34	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	88¼	88	88¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	76	76	76
3 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56½	56½
18 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71	71	71
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	111	111	111
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¼	77¾	78¼
6 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	74	73¾	74
1 Col & So 4½s'80	43¾	43½	43½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¾	101¾	101¾
66 Colmbia G 5s '52May	102	101½	101¾
139 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	101⅝	101¾
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s'45	103	103	103
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	107	107
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
177 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'58	111¼	110⅝	111¼
8 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	107	107
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 Con Edis 3½s'58	106	105¾	105¾
18 Con Oly cv 3½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Consum Pow 4¼s'87	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Cont Oil 2¾s'48	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Del&Hud rf 4s '43	59½	59⅜	59½
4 D&RG 4s '36	12¾	12	12¾
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
5 D&RG West 5s '78	8	8	8
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
3 Det Ed 3½s'66	111	111	111
2 DulMissabd1 3½s'62	106	106	106
15 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111	110⅞	110⅞
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	12	11⅞	11⅞
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	20	20
4 Erie&Jer 6s '55	45	45	45
21 Fair Morse 4s '56	105	105	105
10 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
4 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	101½	101½	101½
7 Firest T&R 3½s'48	103¾	103⅜	103¾
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Ft St Un Dep 4½s'41	101	101	101
17 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	61	60½	60½
15 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100½	100	100½
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	90¾	90	90
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	103	103	103
23 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	97¾	97¼	97¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86	86	86
1 Gulf St Util 4s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Harlem Riv&Pa 5s	57½	57½	57½
1 Hud&Man 1st mtg '44	74½	74½	74½
6 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101	101	101
21 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	33	32¾	33
16 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	49½	48	49
23 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	54	54	54
41 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	51½	51	51¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	56½	56½	56½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5½s '63	52	52	52
2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96¼	95½	96¼
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	37	37	37
9 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	62	61¾	61¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3	3	3
38 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	79⅞	79½	79½
9 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54½	53	54
17 Int Paper 6s '55	92	91¾	92
17 Int Paper 5s '47	93	91¾	93
12 Int T&T 4½s'52	66¼	65	66¼
13 Int T&T 5s 55	68½	68	68½
2 Jones&LaugSt 4¼s 61	95½	95½	95½
5 KCP1S&M 4s 36 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
4 KC South 5s 50	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
4 KC South 3s 50	70	70	70
15 Koppers Co 4s 51	102½	102	102½
2 Kresge Found 4s 45	104½	104½	104½
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	50¼	50	50¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	49¾	49¾	49¾
18 Lac Gas 5s 39	81	80½	81
3 LS&MS 3½s 97	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	25½	25½	25½
1 LehCoNEng 4s 65A	84½	84½	84½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	20	20	20
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	17½	17½	17½
7 Liggett&M 7s 44	129	128½	129
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	128½	128½	128½
1 Liquid Carb 4s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Loews 3½s 46	100½	100½	100½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	82½	82½	82½
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82	82	82
10 Louisi&N un 4s 40	99½	99½	99½
1 Louisi&N 1st 3063	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Louisi&N 3¾s 2003	82	81	82
1 Lou&NMobile 4½s 45	110	110	110
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	108½	108½	108½
5 Maine Cen 4½s'60	42	41½	42
36 Manhat Ry 4s'90	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	13	13	13
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	3½	3½	3½
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6⅜	6½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '50	50	50	50
4 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	31¼	31¼	31¼
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	13¾	13¾
8 M-K-T 4½s'78	27¾	26¾	26¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	45	45	45
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	26½	26¼	26¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
23 Mo Pac 5s '77	19⅞	19¼	19¼
24 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
Mob&O Montg 5s '47	19	19	19
39 MonWPbVa6s'65	104½	104	104½
61 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅛	98	98⅜
2 Nassau El 4½s'51	31	31	31
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	105¾	105¾	106¼
4 NiRyMex 4½s'51asd	..	..	..
1 NatRyMex 4s '77 asd	..	..	..
2 Newark Gas 5s '48	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 NEng T&T 4½s'61B	126½	126½	126½
1 N O Pu Sr 5s '52A	104	103⅝	104
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	66	66	66
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¼	61¼	61½
4 NYC 4½s 2013A	58⅞	58¾	58¾
18 NYC cn 4s '98	65	64⅞	65
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	65¼	65	65¼
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	56¼	57
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83	83	83
8 NYCh&StL 5½s'74	63½	62	63½
36 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	84¼	84	84¼
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50¾	50½	50¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 NY L&W Coal 5½s'42	80	80	80
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14¼	14	14¼
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
27 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8½	8¾
9 NY O&W gen 4s '55	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105⅞	105½	105⅝
2 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	97⅝	97	97⅝
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	103	103	103
2 NY St&W gen 5s '40	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	111½	111½	111½
7 Norf-Sou 6s '61	15	15	15
8 Norf Sou 5s '61A	16¼	15¾	15¾
3 Norf & W 4s '96	119½	119½	119½
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	64⅝	65¼
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57	57	57
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅛	55	55⅛
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	83	82	82
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¼	108⅛	108¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¼	103	103¾
2 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	79	78⅞	78⅞
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅝	112¼	112¼
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	105	105	105
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	57	57	57
7 Para Pict 6s '55	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	101	101	101
2 Pen Co 4s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	95½	95½	95½
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s '61	105½	105¼	105⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	105⅝	106
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 Pen RR 4½s 'clo '70	85⅝	85½	85⅝
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94⅞	94	94
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	81½	81½	81½
8 Pere Marq 4½s'80	63	63	63
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	105	105	105
39 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103	103
16 Phil Elec 5½s '67	110½	110½	110½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	12	12	12
2 Phillips Pet 3s'48	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
92 PCC&St. L 5s'75 B	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
53 PCC&St L 4½s'77	95¼	95	95¼
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
195 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	72¼	70¾	72
14 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	14¾	14¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84¾	84¼	84¾
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
1 Purit Bak 5s'48	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
16 Readg 4½s '97 A	73	72½	73
2 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
16 Repub Steel 4½s'61	91¾	91¼	91⅝
4 Republic Stl 4½s'56	92¼	92	92¼
1 Revere Cp&B 4½s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	104¾	105
1 Ri Ar&Lo 4½s'34	11	11	11
8 Safeway Strs 4s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Saguenay Pw 4¼s'66	108¾	105½	105¾
35 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	61	60	61
2 St L S W 4½s'78	12	12	12
1 St LSF 4s '50 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
11 St L SW 1st 4s'89	56	55½	56
1 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	75	75	75
1 Scioto V&N E 4s'89	116¾	116¾	116¾
15 Seabd A L cn 6s '45	9	8¾	8¾
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8½	8½	8½
8 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6	6	6
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Simmons cv 3s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Skelly Oil 4s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107½	107½	107½
13 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	92¾	92½	92¾
8 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	102	101½	102
21 Sou Pac 4½s'68	52½	52	52⅝
31 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52½	51⅞	52⅝
10 So Pac 4½s '69	52¾	52¼	52¼
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67	66¾	66¾
7 So Pac cn 4½s '49	53	52¾	52¾
10 So Pac 3¼s '46	80¾	80¼	80¼
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55¼	55¼	55½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 South Ry 6½s'56	74	74	74
1 South Ry gen 5s'56	71¼	71¼	71¼
20 So Ry gen 4s '56	56	55¾	55¾
14 SW Bell Tel 3s '68	105⅞	105½	105⅝
9 SW Gas&El 4s '60	108	108	108
10 Spokane Int 5s '55	14	14	14
3 Std Oil NJ 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	81	81	81
6 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	107¼	107	107¼
264 Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	101	100	100
5 T Pr Ry St 4s '53A	15½	15½	15½
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	83¾	83

Commerce and Finance

Power-Government Truce Seen Likely Boon to Heavy Industry

Business and Industry

National Cotton Council Is Set Up by 18 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Two hundred delegates from 19 Cotton States representing all phases of the South's basic industry, dropped individual differences and group conflicts to back Oscar Johnston, leading American cotton exponent and head of the nation's largest cotton farm at Scott, Miss., in setting up the National Cotton Council of America here.

Mr. Johnston was unanimously elected President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, but he indicated that he would under no consideration leave his post as manager of the 15,000-acre cotton farm of the Delta Pine and Land Company in the Mississippi Delta region where he has raised the yield from an average of 250 pounds of lint per acre to last season's 645 pounds.

With Mr. Johnston are three regional vice-presidents, Lamar Fleming, member of the cotton firm of Anderson Clayton & Co., of Houston, Texas; Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce, of Hartsville, S. C., and Harold A. Young, Little Rock, Ark. Rhea Blake of Stoneville, Miss., was named permanent Secretary, the only salaried officer. He is also Secretary of the Delta Cotton Council, an organization which has pioneered in setting up a National Cotton Council. William T. Wynn, of Greenville, Miss., was named as Treasurer. Mr. Roper was elected to replace the late David R. Coker of South Carolina, who was slated for the place.

Industry United

It is the first time that the South has an organization in which producers, ginners, cottonseed crushers, warehousemen and shippers are linked together in a common movement which has for its purpose making the American people cotton-conscious in an effort to save from destruction the South's principal export crop.

Foreign cotton competition, which 10 years ago stood still at some 10,500,000 bales a year, has now risen to nearly 18,000,000 bales, whereas the South's cotton crop has dropped from an average of 16,000,000 bales to around 12,000,000 and exports have dropped from 8,500,000 bales to slightly above 4,000,000 bales. Speakers showed that domestic cotton consumption has fallen from 7,350,000 bales in 1937 to 5,500,000 bales last season.

"We are fighting to preserve the South's most important industry," said Oscar Johnston to the assembly which brought together cotton growers and processors from Florida on the East to California on the West and from Missouri on the North to Texas on the South. "Because we lacked united effort we have been driven like sheep before coyotes. We are now united for the first time and will bring to bear upon the problem of increasing the consumption of cotton in our own country and throughout the world the ablest experts.

"The South cannot continue indefinitely to decrease its cotton acreage. That would mean ruin for the 10,000,000 men, women, and children who toil in the cotton fields. Acreage must stand still somewhere around 30,000,000 acres. We want to wipe out the stain now resting upon the South which is branded as the Nation's economic problem No. 1. We want to raise the low standard of living on more than 2,000,000 cotton farms by applying business principles to the marketing of cotton in all its varied forms."

Raise War Chest

A war chest of $250,000 to fight the battle of cotton was pledged at the meeting. It will bring this vital problem to the attention of people in every city and town through judicious advertising and through research will assist in creating new uses not only for lint but for the products of the cottonseed.

Cash subscriptions of more than $60,000 were announced by Mr. Johnston with the rest assured in State pledges. Quotas for every cotton industry have been set up, but it is planned to ask a voluntary tax of 10 cents a bale on the South's annual crop, which would bring a total of more than $1,000,000 to be spent in promoting cotton consumption.

Mississippi leads in present cash subscriptions with $22,000. That State also gave the initial donation of $9,000 through the efforts of Gov. Hugh White. The State of Texas has a quota of $60,000, which is to be raised largely by donations from its 150 cotton oil mills, 1,600 cotton gins, and several hundred cotton merchants, mostly exporters.

Close contact is to be maintained with the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, and with the Southern Research Laboratory at New Orleans which is to be built by the Federal Government to discover increased uses of cotton.

The Council accepted the invitation of New Orleans to hold its second annual convention there in 1940. National headquarters of the Council will be located at Memphis, Tenn.

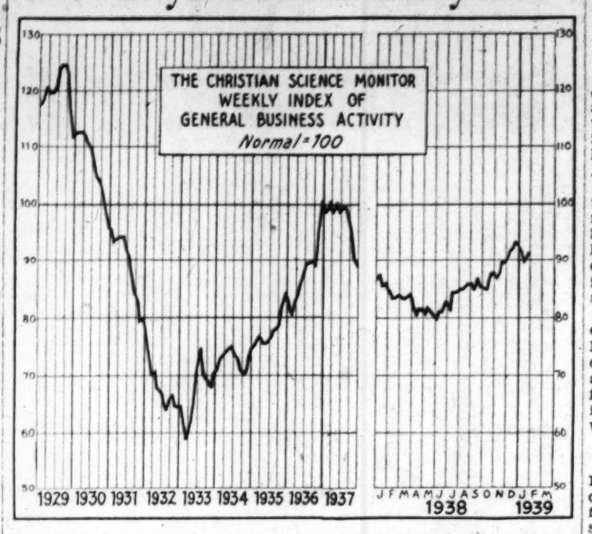
States now comprising the Council are: Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Florida, and Illinois, some of which raise very little cotton and only in restricted areas.

Brokers' Loans Drop $39,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $642,000,000.

The week ended Wednesday and the total represented a decrease of $39,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $611,000,000.

Further Increase in Business Shown by Monitor Weekly Index



A further increase in general business activity was recorded in the week ended Jan. 28 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. The gain carried the index from 90.8 on Jan. 21 to 91.4 (prel.) in Jan. 28. This compared with the recent low of 89.7 on Jan. 14 and with 85.2 on Jan. 29, 1938.

Contrary to seasonal expectations, electric power production showed a further gain, making the fourth consecutive weekly increase this year. While the adjusted index for this series has recovered most of the sharp loss registered in the second week of the year, it is still somewhat below the high for the recent recovery movement.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped off less than usual in the final week of the month with the result that the adjusted index showed a fair-sized gain. Miscellaneous freight carloadings on the other hand countered the customary seasonal movement with a further decline and the index for this series slumped off to the lowest point since the latter part of December.

A favorable factor in the past week's news was the reported increase in the steel production rate to 53 per cent of capacity, a gain of 1½ points over the previous week.

Railroad orders continue an important item in the steel picture and prospects for construction steel buying are promising. With the sharp drop in automobile output last week, indications are that manufacturers will continue their policy of cautious buying.

The rate of operations in the textile industry has been maintained at a fairly high level, and shoe factories, reports indicate, are holding their schedules and in some instances increasing them.

Retail trade during the past week recorded a moderate gain compared with a year ago, despite storms which paralyzed business part of the week in some areas, according to Dun & Bradstreet. For the country as a whole sales were estimated from 1 to 5 per cent above last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	Jan 28* 1939	Jan 21 1939	Jan 29 1938
Combined index	91.4	90.8	85.2
Bk debts outside NYC	89.2	87.2	81.6
Elec pow prod	95.5	94.9	90.4
Misc carloadings	85.4	86.2	78.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market's recovery last week was probably no surprise to anybody, and as a clue as to whether we are now in a bear market or a bull market was probably worth exactly zero. It left the charts still in a choppy sea with a zigzag short-term downtrend and a longer ground swell, since November also seeming to say the tide is outbound.

Even though the averages swelled on up to 150 the trend would still seem to be the same. Last week's rebound was as nothing compared with the upspring that followed the Munich pact; it halted when it got into the area of the January 2-23 gap, and volume shrank as prices lifted.

The market still seemed as interested in foreign as in domestic news. Traders watched the London Financial News' indices of British industrial and rail share prices, and Dow theorists even essayed the guess that things looked well because the rails had not "confirmed" the industrials by going into new low ground.

The TVA Decision

On Monday the market here actually seemed more interested in Hitler's speech than in the Supreme Court's TVA decision, and boardroom flashes were as full of references to Mussolini, Chamberlain, Ribbentrop, and Daladier as of domestic earnings statements and business statistics.

Incidentally the utilities were hardly fazed at all by the TVA decision. They have recovered a larger proportion of their previous week's losses than most other groups. They are only about 2½ points under their 1938 highs although the industrial averages are about 15 points down. (Proportionately, both are down about 10 per cent.) Electric power figures look good; political resistance to further expansion of government power is increasing, and rumors are apparently good that better prices are likely to be paid hereafter by the government for private properties taken over, than the pinch-penny offers heretofore made in many cases. The Nebraska utilities, in fact, got such good offers that one of them lent its support to a public ownership campaign just before the recent negotiations for financing of Loup and Tri-County fell through.

SEC and New Financing

Off the record, the SEC is reported plenty worried by the effects of the Government power program on its carrying out of the death sentence. It wants to revamp, but nobody wants properties threatened with PWA loan-and-grants. The $150,000,000-odd of such money put out so far has probably frightened off several times the same volume of potential private financing. In the SEC's recent release showing public utility financing during 1935-1938, two striking little facts showed up; first, there was not a single common stock issue in 1938; and second, not a bit of financing was done for anybody operating in Washington or Tennessee.

Business statistics look a little better but not much. Automobile production dropped 10,000 cars to 79,000 and they say the market fall has frozen up some retail buying. Steel operations, on the other hand, jumped back to 53 per cent—a welcome reversal of the recent slow downtrend.

Residential construction figures for January were 112 per cent above January, 1937, keeping building construction still in the van of business and supporting hopes that 1939 may equal 1930 or even 1929 (which was not, however, the peak of building in the 1920's). Gasoline consumption is running ahead of optimistic autumn anticipations, but refiners are again running "too much" oil to inventories, making it now probable that the 83,000,000-barrel maximum for April 1 will be exceeded.

Steel's Operations Gain

The U. S. Steel report Tuesday had better implications than Bethlehem's the previous Thursday. Steel made $1.22 on the preferred in the last quarter with shipments at 44.6 per cent of capacity. It is now running, however, around 47 per cent, so earnings may be a hair's-breadth over preferred requirements, especially as fourth-quarter earnings were probably depressed by rebates given to tin-plate buyers for January-October sales, and by deliveries of the cut-price steel sold heavily in September.

Copper and lead prices firmed and zinc inquiries improved, but the rest of the commodity field was dull and futures activity unusually low.

Wall Street's ears are open and its mouth closed on the hot and heavy Transamerica arguments in Washington, to be discussed on this page soon. Everyone seems to have lost his temper, but the most important aspect of the story so far is that the SEC is trying to reverse long-standing practice in the Comptroller's office as to the secrecy of bank examiners' reports. National bank examiners have in the past had their noses within an inch of jail doors for refusing to lay on the table for court perusal the insides of national banks. Clearly foreshadowing the present jurisdictional struggle was the transfer last year of the Comptroller's legal division to the Treasury, where it came presumably under control of the late and astute Herman Oliphant.

New Issues Market Active

The new issues market machinery came to life with a rush as the North American offering hit town. The offering went out the window to a two-point premium over the offering price. The $30,500,000 of New York City stock was also a success, though naturally a little slower. But the market will now go back to sleep for a fortnight or so.

Governments turned up as sharply as they had gone down the previous week. And they did better than the stock market, for they not only regained all their losses but more. Nobody wanted to buy when they were going down, nor to sell last week when they were going up. The $300,000,000 RFC offering today carries a ⅞ per cent coupon; this, like the USHA $100,000,000 offering, is part of the Administration's new policy of having its affiliates borrow under their own name. It makes the budget deficit look smaller. It also expresses the modern trend toward socialization of the investment business through concentration of financing in the Government.

The ABA's brochure last week on bank earnings devotes a good chapter to the expansion of Government lending agencies. Chief thorn in the flesh of the bankers is apparently the Production Credit Association growth

The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board was Mr. Eccles speaking and he hasn't forgotten any of his objectives. He still would like to eliminate bank correspondent relationships, and to control bank examinations. Rumor is he opposed having the Comptrollership filled, and would even have liked to see the FDIC without head. Then "reorganization" of our system of banking control would have fallen right into Federal Reserve Board hands.

Insurance Firms Urged to Effect Sound Rail Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate committee has called on life insurance companies to use more vigorously their "superior position" in railroad reorganizations to help halt "the notorious recurrence of American railroad failures."

Reporting on one phase of an extensive investigation of railroad finances, the committee told the Senate the insurance companies had a special responsibility to effectuate sound railroad reorganizations because of a huge financial stake in the carriers.

The committee reported on the eve of an investigation by the Monopoly Committee into insurance company investments, their management and size, and their influence upon capital markets. Hearings, expected to last about two weeks, will begin Feb. 6.

Davenport a Witness

The first witnesses will be Donald H. Davenport, special economic consultant, and Ernest Howe, chief financial adviser for the SEC insurance study.

Others invited to testify later in the hearing include Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Thomas A. Buckner, Chairman of New York Life; Cletis E. Tully, Assistant Secretary, Metropolitan; Harry H. Bottome, general counselor for New York Life; and Mitchell D. Follansbee of Chicago, a Metropolitan Life director.

In its report the Senate Committee reviewed in detail the participation of the so-called Stedman Bondholders Committee, sponsored by a group of large insurance companies, in efforts to reorganize the Missouri Pacific Railroad. These efforts, the committee said, were selected as typical of insurance company participation in railroad reorganizations.

"The insurance companies," the report said, "are a vast reservoir—$24,000,000,000—of the people's savings." About one eighth of these savings, the committee said, were invested in railroads.

"The extent to which this investment has already suffered is by no means negligible," the report said. "But it is the trend, and not the present dollar amount of the losses, which is most alarming. To absorb the losses already sustained is bad enough; to suffer repeated and recurring insolvencies, failures and losses would be far worse.

Danger of More Losses

"Yet there is danger that just such repeated failures and losses will occur unless the insurance companies apply themselves to the problem with vigor and intelligence, and without too much deference to other powerful and entrenched interests in the reorganization field."

In a statement summarizing the committee report Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, asserted it showed "many weaknesses of life insurance committees in railroad reorganization proceedings." It demonstrated, he added, need for legislation "not merely to offset such ineptitude as exists in the life insurance executives in railroad reorganizations, but also to free them of many of the handicaps and obstacles that the existing reorganization statute places between them and doing a constructive job, handicaps of which they themselves have complained."

Senator Wheeler said he had drafted legislation designed to accomplish that purpose.

Canadian Financing Totals $130,564,500 In Month of January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of January new Canadian Government, provincial and municipal bond financing totaled $130,564,500 and consisted principally of $55,000,000 of Government treasury bills for refunding purposes; an issue of $50,000,000 of 2¼ per cent and 3 per cent bonds by the Canadian National Railway, and $20,000,000 of Dominion of Canada 1¼ per cent notes due 1941, the latter being marketed in the United States, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

In the provincial field, the largest issue was $4,500,000 Province of New Brunswick 3¼ per cent bonds due 1949. Of the total for the month, $117,800,000 was for refunding and $12,764,500 for new money. In the same month last year, total financing amounted to $158,227,024, and in January, 1937, was $196,006,500.

In the corporate field, financing in Canada amounted to $19,161,000, compared with only $300,000 in the same month last year and $10,225,000 in January, 1937. In the industrial field there was an issue of $1,800,000 of Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., 3½ per cent and 4 per cent serial bonds, and $7,000,000 of 4¼ per cent bonds of the same company. Of the total for the month, $18,800,000 was for refunding purposes and $361,000 for new money.

Maine Roads May Reduce Freight Rates on Potatoes

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Maine Central Railroad officials said the Interstate Commerce Commission had granted petitions of four carriers operating in Maine to reduce their freight rates Feb. 7 on potato shipments out of the State.

The new rates would cut the shipping cost from Aroostook County points to Boston 4 cents a hundredweight, or $16 a carload; from Corinna and Dexter to Boston 7 cents or $28, and from Dover-Foxcroft to Boston 6 cents or $24. Rate cuts to other destinations would be comparable.

Utility to Redeem Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Curb Exchange announced that $2,450,000 of Illinois Power and Light Corporation first and refunding 6 per cent Series A bonds of 1953 had been drawn for redemption on April 1 at 105.

January Building Awards Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

New York Engineering News-Record reported that engineering construction awards for January were $311,693,000, the highest for any January since 1929.

The January weekly average, $77,923,000, was the highest weekly average for any month since May, 1930, and 15 per cent higher than December and 64 per cent above January, 1938.

Awards for the week ended Feb. 1 were $59,036,000, 19 per cent above the previous week, but 17 per cent below the corresponding week of 1938, when the $34,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam contract was awarded.

January's new capital for construction purposes was $69,550,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the previous January, but 40 per cent below December.

Cen. States Electric Reduces Holdings In North American Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Central States Electric Corp. in an annual report said its aggregate holdings in the voting stock of the North American Co., held directly or through affiliates, has been reduced to 8.18 per cent from 16.6 per cent.

The company, with extensive investments in utility properties, is controlled through a holding unit by Harrison Williams, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North American Co., a leading power combine.

Central States and its affiliates late last year disposed of large blocks of North American shares to reduce interest in the voting stock to less than 10 per cent of the total and thereby avoid registration with the SEC as a utility holding company.

The other companies involved in the security shifts were American Cities Power & Light Corp., Electric Shareholding Corp. and the Blue Ridge Corp.

C. A. Johnson, President of Central States Electric, noted the corporation "has always disclaimed admission of the existence of control of the North American Co.," but deemed it desirable to lighten holdings so as not to be tagged a holding company under the Federal Utility Act.

Your Income Tax

No. 7

Duplicate Returns

Every person (except nonresident alien individuals, nonresident alien fiduciaries, nonresident foreign partnerships, and nonresident foreign corporations) required to file an income return for a taxable year (calendar year 1938 or a fiscal year ending the last day of any month in 1938 other than December) or for any taxable period in 1938, must file with the return a copy thereof on the duplicate form (green paper), which will be provided for that purpose, or a photostatic or photographic copy of the original return of no larger dimensions than the original return. Such copy must be a complete duplicate of the return except that the affidavits on the duplicate form need not be filled in. The copy on the duplicate form must also include any schedules and statements attached to the original return except (1) schedule C-1 (information to be furnished by corporations as to compensation of officers and employees in excess of $75,000 under the Revenue Act of 1938, or $15,000 under the Revenue Act of 1936), (2) in the case of a fiduciary return the copy of the will or trust instrument, (3) in the case of a return made by an agent the power of attorney on Form 935 or Form 936, and (4) in the case of an insurance company the copy of the annual statement made to the State insurance department.

Any person who fails to file such copy at the time required shall be assessed $5 in the case of an individual or $10 in the case of a fiduciary, partnership, or corporation return, and the collector with whom the return is filed shall prepare such copy.

In accordance with the statute above mentioned, within a reasonable time after the returns are filed, the copies thereof will be made available for inspection in the office of the collector of internal revenue in which the returns are filed, by an official, body, or commission lawfully charged with the administration of any State tax law, if the inspection is for the purpose of such administration or for the purpose of obtaining information to be furnished to local taxing authorities. The law provides that the inspection shall be permitted only upon written request of the Governor of such State, designating the representative of such official, body, or commission to make the inspection on behalf of such official, body, or commission. The statute does not authorize inspection of the duplicate returns by the public.

Inspection of returns is governed by subdivision (a) of section 55, which provides, in effect, that income returns made under the Revenue Act of 1938 shall be open to public inspection only to the extent expressly provided by law or as authorized in regulations approved by the President, and this provision is similar to the provisions of preceding revenue acts. Under existing law and the regulations approved by the President, income returns are not open to inspection by the general public.

Chicago Mail Order Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—The annual report of the Chicago Mail Order Company showed 1938 net profits of $218,431, equal to 63 cents a share, reflecting a 58 per cent decrease from 1937, when profits were $518,929, or $1.50 a share. President E. M. Schnadig said 1938 sales totaled $24,073,980, a 9 per cent decrease from the 1937 total of $26,406,785.

Administration-Utility Peace Is Seen in TEP Sale to TVA

NEW YORK (AP)—Some leading executives predict a major improvement in business as a result of Saturday's seeming mutually amicable settlement of the six-year fight between the utilities and the National Administration over the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Economists, financial leaders, and big business heads for years, with greater and greater force, have argued that no substantial improvement in heavy industry in the U. S. would come unless and until the utilities resumed expansion programs which would compare with the pre-depression period.

More and more this belief has been accepted in financial circles, that such spending is an indispensable element to recovery, and that recovery periods characterized by consumer business pickup without corresponding pickup of heavy industries would be short-lived.

Recently, say these sources, more and more Administration leaders have privately indicated acceptance of this principle.

Called Federal Capitulation

The TVA settlement with Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., to buy that system's Tennessee Electric Power Company's electric properties for about $80,000,000 was characterized by some utility executives here as "capitulation" on the part of the Administration to the utilities' argument.

Such "capitulation"—and the characterization is based not only on the amount, reputedly only $1,000,000 under Mr. Willkie's previous offer and comparing with TVA's offer last spring of $55,000,000, but on principles accepted in the price jump—is likely to launch the long-pent-up utility spending programs, they hold.

Mr. Willkie himself, one of the most pessimistic of the executives about the business outlook only a fortnight ago, at which time he predicted 1939 utility spending would be less than last year, now is said to believe the settlement is likely to stimulate not less than $1,000,000,000 capital outlay, a year for the next three or four years—more than double the 1938 year figure.

Some other executives are even more optimistic.

The importance of such an investment in heavy industry, expressed simply, is that it has, in the opinion of these men, very broad indirect effects. For example, they said, it will stimulate employment and production in copper mines, cause new railroad freight cars to be built and operated, increase operations in such plants as General Electric, Westinghouse, and Allis-Chalmers, for the manufacture of new generating equipment.

Some executives previously predicted that when the utilities did begin to spend, they would do so with a rush, since manufacturing capacity for generating equipment is limited, and orders take a long time between placement and delivery.

During the depression years, these authorities said, the utilities have spent no more than was absolutely necessary to take care of the curtailed business.

Big Equipment Program

To be ready for a business pick-up of major proportions, they said, the utilities must begin at least 18 months ahead to replace equipment which deteriorated during the depression, to replace obsolete equipment with more economical, modern equipment, and to supply new industrial and domestic markets.

Such a spending program in itself, they said, would help bring on the major business pick up which the expansion program would be designed to serve.

In addition to this feeling of optimism, the War Department and the Federal Power Commission both, according to these sources, are exerting pressure upon the big utility systems to increase spending as part of the national defense program.

But all these pleasant predictions today were accompanied by an "if," which could be paraphrased as follows:

"The TVA settlement will unloose utility spending and stimulate business generally IF renewed quarreling between the Administration and the utilities does not break out."

The reason for this attitude, in simple terms, is that people with money to invest on a long-term basis wish to be reasonably sure of the prospects of that business over the period, say these sources.

Without necessarily taking sides, the investor would fear to make such investment if he thought renewed quarreling would impair his prospects of making money on his investment, they said.

While the TVA is one of several recent developments indicating less quarreling between the utilities and Government in the future, they said, there are some other less reassuring possibilities.

On the Optimistic Side

On the "optimistic" side they mentioned:

1. The Securities and Exchange Commission has shown "a constructive attitude" in such financial and integration problems under the Holding Company Act of 1935 as have come before it.

2. Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins has told some executives, they said, that the Administration wishes peace with the utilities in order to stimulate business.

3. A recent refunding financing operation involving $100,000,000 was well received with full co-operation of the SEC.

4. Congress a week ago restricted Works Progress Administration funds to prevent their use for "competing with private industry."

5. Some Congressional leaders, they said, have promised to fight further appropriations for completion of the TVA's Gilbertsville Dam, largest of the whole TVA system, and also to try to require a board to pass upon any further Public Works Administration loans to "competitive" power systems.

6. TVA officials are said to have represented to Willkie they will discuss a semi-permanent line of demarcation beyond which TVA will not go for a period of years, in connection with the coming acquisition of Alabama and Mississippi properties of Commonwealth & Southern.

Equity Rights Recognized

7. TVA in yesterday's agreement with Willkie, they said, inferentially recognizes in some part for the first time "equity" or common stock value in utility bookkeeping, investment in other tangible properties, "going business" value not represented by tangible assets, and the utilities' theory of deterioration, which was lower than that of the Government.

On the pessimistic side, these sources listed the following possible developments:

1. An expected fight by the Administration in Congress to retain the Gilbertsville Dam, which, say utility executives, could supply power to Louisville, St. Louis, the southern Ohio industrial area, Indiana, and southern Illinois.

2. The fact that the SEC has yet to pass on the integration and financing problems of major systems involving 80 per cent of all the nation's power production.

3. The fact that the reception of big issues of new utility securities—as opposed to refunding operations has yet to be tried out in a questionable market atmosphere.

4. The fact that TVA has not yet officially set a limit to its expansion; that PWA has not publicly set a limit to loans to state or municipal power authorities.

But, the executives pointed out none of the "pessimistic" possibilities is certain to happen. If none of them does happen, they all said, they believe business is going to be very much better.

Du Pont Sales Off 17 P. C. During 1938

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Revenue from sales and other operations of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company was 17 per cent less in 1938 than in 1937, a company statement said.

Figures taken from the annual report to be sent stockholders this month showed a 14 per cent increase in revenue in the last quarter over the same period in 1937.

Despite lower average sales prices in 1938, President Lammot du Pont said wage rates, generally, remained unchanged from 1937 in which year they were increased about 17 per cent above the rates of 1936.

New Financing Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing in the week ended Feb. 2 jumped to $151,107,200 from $26,463,572 in the preceding week and $72,721,762 in the comparable week a year ago, Poor's Publishing Co. reported. The total in the latest period was swelled considerably by the large bond and stock offering of North American Co., in a refunding operation.

Details figures follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$151,107,200	$72,721,762
Municipal	46,178,200	5,517,262
Pub. utility	70,000,000	67,000,000
Misc.		204,500
Stock	34,292,000	

January Stock Sales Only 25,185,780 Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—January stock sales in the New York Stock Exchange of 25,185,780 shares were the smallest since last September and compared with 27,492,069 in the previous month and 24,151,931 in January last year. September, 1938, sales amounted to 23,826,970 shares.

Total bond transfers, which were the smallest since last November, totaled $159,507,350, face value. This compared with $217,609,000 in the preceding month and $165,910,000 in January a year ago.

ICC Makes Ruling On Cut Coal Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended, pending an investigation, proposed reduced rates on coal shipped to Chicago from mines in southern Illinois, western Indiana and western Kentucky for transshipment via the Great Lakes.

The commission suspended the proposed rates after receiving numerous protests. The protestants included railroads not participating in the suspended tariffs.

Railroads participating in the proposed trans-shipment rates included the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; the Illinois Central and the Missouri Pacific. Proposed rates included: from western Kentucky, $1.90 per ton; from southern Illinois, $1.55; from Linton, Ind., $1.32; from Clinton, Ind., $1.25.

Home Life Insurance Co. Reports Record Assets

NEW YORK—The Home Life Insurance Company, in its 79th annual financial statement as of Dec. 31, 1936, made public by Ethelbert Ide Low, Chairman of the Board, shows gains in assets, in surplus and in insurance in force.

Assets of $101,202,739 are the largest in the entire history of the company, and represent a gain of approximately $5,000,000 over the figure for the preceding year. Surplus of $4,063,992 was also the highest in the company's history and compares with $3,808,452 a year ago. Insurance in force at Dec. 31, 1938, totaled $390,102,770, a gain of approximately $10,500,000 during the year.

Awards Cargo Ships Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Maritime Commission announced it had awarded contract for construction of four type C-E cargo ships to the Ingalls Iron Works, Birmingham, Ala., at cost of $2,600,000 each, or aggregate of $10,400,000.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 53 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations advanced 1½ points during the past week to the highest level so far this year, according to the magazine Steel. The 53 per cent is 22 points above a year ago.

Principal gains were 3 points at Chicago to 48.5 per cent, 4 points at Cleveland to 64 per cent and 4 points at Detroit to 92 per cent. Birmingham was up 3 points to 80 per cent, St. Louis rose 8.5 points to 48.5 per cent and Cincinnati expanded 3 points to 55. Pittsburgh was unchanged at 46, while New England held at 70, eastern Pennsylvania at 34 and Wheeling at 64. Buffalo dropped 4.5 points to 39.5 per cent, and Youngstown was down 3 points to 42.

Buyers Conservative

"Buyers continue conservative," says the service, "generally buying for only a short distance ahead. Nevertheless, business is fairly well sustained, with small gains shown in some instances. Bars are moving better, and some additional railroad orders have been placed.

"A quiet market in sheets and strip is in prospect for a brief period, since mills have worked off heavy backlogs accumulated last quarter and some consumers are not immediately in need of extra tonnage.

"Unfilled business in structural shapes and reinforcing bars remains substantial, but new bookings have moderated. The automotive industry also is following a cautious buying policy, placing only small lots.

"Motorcar assemblies last week were affected by both the season and the weather, declining about 10,000 units to 79,410. Compared with a year ago, however, this was a gain of more than 50 per cent. January output was about 65 per cent larger than in the 1938 month.

Shipbuilding Good Outlet

"Shipbuilding promises to be a good outlet for heavy steel products in the East. About 75,000 tons are pending for vessels placed recently or scheduled for early closing. Awards include ten cargo boats ordered by the United States maritime commission. About 50 such units are expected to be placed by the commission this year as part of its program, started in 1936, to contract for 500 merchant boats in 10 years.

"Awards of structural shapes and reinforcing bars were lighter last week, influenced by a smaller volume of pending tonnage for public works. Outstanding inquiry is 8,600 tons for a bridge at Rock Island, Ill.," concludes the report.

Iron and steel scrap markets are quieter. The scrap composite is up 4 cents to $14.75, while the iron and steel composite is unchanged at $38.35 and the finished steel composite holds at $56.50.

Sees Banks Chiefly As Investment, Not Lending Institutions

NEW YORK (AP)—Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers Association, in an address asserted that the nation's banks "seem on the way to becoming investment institutions rather than lending institutions."

The banker, who is also President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, reviewed the influences which have altered the character of banking business and said "the change is one that bankers would avoid if they could."

Speaking as the honor guest at a dinner given by the American Institute of Accounts and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, Mr. Benson cited new methods of corporate financing, more efficient freight transportation and fiscal policies of the Federal Government as the principal factors in the dwindling demand for business credit as supplied by the banks.

Mr. Benson contended that "the cheap money conditions created by the Government have made it extremely difficult for banks to make livable earnings. It has forced them to make loans at low rates when their overhead is steadily increasing and idle deposits are piling up as a result of Government spending.

"Since their traditional forms of earnings are being reduced, banks are forced to employ their funds more largely in bond investments."

He praised the accountants for the high standards of their profession but declared that accountants have "a definite responsibility to protect the investing public."

Treasury Asks Truck Bids

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury asked bids on 515 heavy duty motor trucks to be used by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The offers will be opened Feb. 21.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific edition of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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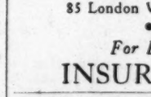

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ROBES HANDKERCHIEFS
COSTUME JEWELRY

Evelyn S. Zebley
EMALYN SHOP
3 East 9th Street TEL. 4923

A Balanced Wardrobe
of MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING
CUMMINS & MALONEY
We Have a Complete Line of
DISTINCTIVE
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
923 MARKET STREET

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET
Phoenix Hosiery — Humming Bird Hosiery—Carter's Underwear—North Star Blankets — Martex Towels — Pequot Sheets.

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. DUpont 7784

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
Valentine Specials
1026 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.
(The La Salle) Phone { National 1556 / National 1557 / OXford 0651

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable.
at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

MAINE

BANGOR

Rinz Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Little City Market
Groceries and Meats
QUALITY GOODS
MODERATELY PRICED
289 Center Street Dial 4554

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LEWISTON

Special This Month
YOUR BATTERY CHARGED 50c
Insured Battery Storage
PERRINE BATTERIES
FRED C. McKENNEY, INC.
College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3750

SALE
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
Begins Dec. 30
$6.95 *values to $10.75*
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON Exclusive Agents PORTLAND

MARY'S CANDY SHOP
You'll always be right if you *Always Buy Mary's The Candy Specialist*
235 Main St. Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have Your
Diamonds Remounted
Modern Artistic Settings
Effect a Marvelous Improvement
Suggestions Gladly Offered
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

SPECIAL SALE STATIONERY
1 lb. Paper
2 pkg. Envelopes } 49c
Choice of
Eaton's Vellum
Eaton's Crushed Ripple
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

New Cotton Frocks of Spun Rayon $2.00
Made to Sell for $3.00
You'll wear them cruising, plan summer occasions for them, you'll wear them now to be bright and gay. They're packable, tubable, and wearable. Sizes 12 to 46 in a gala array of bright summer colors.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 616 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Monitor Readers
The Greeley Laundry
appreciates your business and welcomes your yellow slips.
We have a laundry service to meet any family budget.
Won't you phone our office
123 Washington Avenue

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers
EDSON C. EASTMAN CO.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery Office Supplies
Tel. 186

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
34 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

Galvanized Ash Barrels
The Only Safe Receptacle for Ashes
98c $1.50 $2.00
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 North Main Street

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

Luggage
Light, roomy and compact for the woman who makes short trips, on brief visits.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Take Advantage of Our
CLEARANCE SALE of SUEDE SHOES
Now in Progress
H. E. HUGHES
MORRILL BUILDING

Tel. 5
Gladden the Home With Flowers
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES
Flowers for Every Occasion
DOVER, N. H.

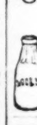
A Full Line of Meats
Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Choice Groceries and Vegetables
WE DELIVER

DAERIS
Airconditioned Restaurant
Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third Street
Tourists Welcome
Best of Food, Courteous Service
Fountain Service

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

MANCHESTER

Green Acres Farm Dairy



Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

CRAFTSMAN PRESS
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street

THE NEW
Rilling's KOOLERWAVE PERMANENT

The closest wave to the head ever developed—that's why Koolerwave lasts longer.
Phone 354—IDA PATZKE, 21 Dubuque St.

THE BOOK NOOK
Valentines
for All Your Friends
1c and up
9 Stark Street

RECORDS
Words by Mary Baker Eddy
Soloist—Miss Florence Middaugh
Recorded in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
Other hymns from The Christian Science Hymnal
Entire Group $5.50
Can be played on your radio.
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
101 HANOVER STREET

D. W. OIL CO.
Major Fuel and Range Oil
Telephone { Day 5004 / Nights 4905
Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalts
Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furniture of Quality
New styles are so attractive. Fix up at least one room this Spring.
Do come in.
Ample Parking Space
C. A. Hoitt Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREET

HATS
Blossom early with Spring beauty and feminine charm. Have you tried the lovely sheer splashproof stockings, only 69c and 79c.
Miss Mary Cahill

Midseason dresses that are lovely, whether you are going South or remaining North. They emphasize smartness.
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

⅓ to ½
Winter Merchandise from our own high quality stocks reduced for quick clearance.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Ye Quaker Shop
Something New!
TAPESTRY BY THE YARD
Reproductions of Precious Old Brocades
$2.00 and $2.35 a yard
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

WATCHES
OLD ONES—NEW ONES—FINE ONES—POOR ONES
Bring one, bring all, and I'll fix them right for a price that is right.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

EVENING IN PARIS
Harmonized Make-up Ensemble
Regular Sizes Powder, Rouge, Lipstick
All three $1.10
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Quality and Service
TEL. 2130
R. Hecker & Co.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

NASHUA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
QUALITY MEATS
Dependable Service
MOORE'S MARKET
We Deliver Phone 2800

Delicious Cakes
Breads, Rolls, Pies, etc.
Colburn's Food Shop
Tel. 986—We Deliver—7 Temple St.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

SWING INTO SPRING
With Fashions From
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
PHONE 3040

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN STREET

NEW SPRING FASHIONS
arriving daily
D. Moses & Co.
Phone 861 916 Main Street

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
for
Choice Meats Fresh Produce
Lynchburg's Own Chain

Life Insurance Annuities
Fire, Automobile, Burglary
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
E. C. Hamner Jr.
207 Law Building Telephone 3622

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service 'phone 595 Taxi 'phone 596 600 Church St.

NEWPORT NEWS

Women's Man Tailored
SUITS
SPECIAL..... $10.95
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL
FUEL OIL

NORFOLK

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Stirring February Sales Furniture and Housewares
Home-makers can be both smart and thrifty by shopping at Swartz . . . everything from furniture, rugs and draperies to kitchenware.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.
WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

(Continued)

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
Dial 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
Men's Wear
321 TENTH STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Scientifically Correct Footwear
DR. W. LOCKE SHOES
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY at "The BAY"
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CO-OP MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE M-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
Phone M. 9286 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

(Continued)

SAFEWAY and PIGGLY WIGGLY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

It is not so much what you pay—as what you *GET* for the price you pay
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

Hudson's Bay Company
The New BAY is air conditioned for your shopping comfort. You will enjoy shopping in its bright, cheery atmosphere.

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch for Important News in Our February Sale of
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
at the "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

The Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices — Prompt Service

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager TAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

C. DILNUTT
Sports Wear Shop for Nice Clothes
MILLINERY
E. M. ISBISTER
Hats of Distinction
At Special Prices
309 Smith Street
Just south of Marlborough Hotel
Phone 21922

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-1320
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited
In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in 63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

LONDON

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Announcing the Arrival of
Cotton Dress Goods
from England
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

On all occasions greet your friends with cards that are distinctive.
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
LONDON ST. THOMAS

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. E. POWELL GROCER — PHONE 2-2411
featuring many Monitor-advertised foods

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE [illegible]-1228

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 8-0097 — 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Dustproofed
COAL
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Join the Rental Library
At Ottawa's
Smart Department Store
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

"Famous for Quality"
CAMPBELLIZED CARS
Sold with a 2-day Money Back Guarantee: 50-50 30-day warranty, and each car individually reconditioned according to our exclusive 30 famous operations.
CAMPBELL MOTORS OTTAWA LIMITED
OTTAWA—265 LAURIER AVENUE W.

TORONTO

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
39 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

CHARLES R. HARRIS
INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Theft and All Other Coverages
26 Adelaide St. W. Phone AD. 0311

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

DAMP WASH
● 24 HOUR SERVICE ●
Send your laundry to us, Damp Wash Service, and we will return it to you sweet and clean, ready to iron, in 24 hours.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Frank Freeland *Custom Tailor*
37 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Artists with Beautiful Blooms
Walker Flower Shop
294 Eglinton Ave. West
HYLAND 6688

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
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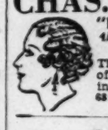

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Parliamentary Practice

Regular or Special?

Question: Our bylaws read: "The Treasurer shall receive all money . . . except such as may be received for a special purpose"; also, "The board shall appoint a treasurer of any special fund" and "the collection of the first Sunday of each month is set aside for the Building Fund."

The question is: Is the building fund a special fund or a regular fund?

Answer: It is not possible to give a definite answer, since the wording of the bylaws is indefinite and ambiguous. It depends upon what is meant by "special" as used in the bylaws and by the word "regular" as used in the query.

The members who adopted the bylaws may have intended the word "special" to mean "such funds as may not be named or established in the bylaws." This is possible since the bylaws do not specifically name the general expense receipts as a regular fund.

The procedure now followed is equivalent to an interpretation of the bylaws, and if no objection is voiced, it is equivalent to approval of that interpretation by general consent.

If the present procedure is not agreed to by all, the question may be raised and decided by vote. If it can be determined what was meant at the time the bylaws were adopted, a resolution embodying that interpretation would govern. Or if the original intention is not known, a majority vote may interpret in accordance with prevailing opinion. In either case, the bylaws should be cleared up by amendment.

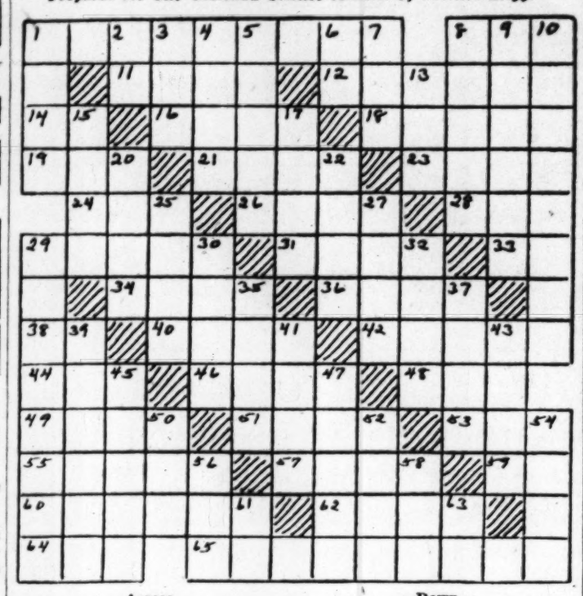
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. No; despite the £1,000,000 a day spent on arms, Britain's unemployment problem is increasing.
2. No; War Minister Itagaki declares that Japanese military forces will remain in China "indefinitely."
3. The report that he had told members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee that America's defense frontier is in France.
4. Reichsführer Hitler's unexpectedly mild speech before the Reichstag.
5. A round-trip rate of $90 to both New York and San Francisco from any point in the United States.
6. The bitter personal attacks on President Roosevelt published in the Fascist press.
7. Britain plans to decentralize all government activities in the event of war. Each of the 12 decentralized areas would be run as a self-contained unit, with a commissioner as a virtual dictator.
8. It is reported that he may become the official French Envoy to the Insurgent regime.
9. 45,000.
10. To study means of extending the merit system and the Civil Service program in the United States.
11. No; the Dies inquiry, aided by an appropriation of $100,000, is to be continued for another year.
12. Italy.
13. Dr. Rhine's experiments are to determine whether the average man possesses "extrasensory perception." Experiments thus far are said to have suggested new capacities of the human mind; and by means of 250,000 card-guessing tests, Dr. Rhine concludes that extrasensory perception is a normal, though generally unrecognized, activity of the human mind.
14. No; the United States State Department officially announced on Feb. 2 that British permission had finally been received. This action followed similar permission on the part of France.
15. As soon as President Roosevelt signs the Relief Bill, Col. Francis C. Harrington, Administrator, is instructed in the bill to review the 3,000,000 WPA cases, and to cut off all but "needy employables."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you visited Grenoble, whom would you see?
8—What bird is mentioned in "Arabian Nights"?
11—What was formerly chief weapon of Maoris?
12—In a foundry, would iron be melted in a caster, cupola, or coutel?
14—Thus.
16—A coxswain steers what?
18—What is sheepskin tanned with bark?
19—What possessive pronoun is often used in Bible?
21—What is a manta?
23—What Russian river flows to Gulf of Finland?
24—What is Gaelic form of John?
26—Where is a shopkeeper's money kept?
28—What is used as coating to protect iron and copper?
29—What is the inner meaning of a fable?
31—How would you play a composition marked "fortissimo"?
33—Advertisement (abbr.).
34—Would a lapidary use an adze, hook, or dial?
36—What did Zacchaeus climb?
38—Mountain laurel is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
40—What animal has a tufted tail?
42—What term is used for an aged person?
44—What was an old Dutch measure of liquids?
46—What word indicates a period in telegrams?
48—What is one of supports of a piece of furniture?
49—What Swedish seaport is at mouth of Umeå River?
51—What part of note extends upward on right or downward on left from head?
53—Point of a pen is what?
55—What dialect is spoken in Engadine, Switzerland?
57—Prepare for publication.
59—What is the symbol for lanthanum?
60—Who was an attendant upon Cleopatra in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"?
62—What is the name of a city in Story County, Iowa?
64—What affirmative answer is used in Bible?
65—In what game does Willie Hoppe excel?

Down

1—How would you describe colors which are unfadable?
2—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
3—Goldenrod is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
4—What is another name for the constellation Corvus?
5—A valentine is often shaped like what?
6—Out of (prefix).
7—What is a knob or knot?
8—What is the color Brazil red?
9—Who is vicar's eldest daughter in "The Vicar of Wakefield"?
10—What large lark is found in Europe?
13—What genus of anthropoid apes contains the chimpansee?
15—What river rises near Pittsburgh and flows to the Mississippi?
17—What is rear part of a piano key?
20—What is an enclosure at corner of a halma board?
22—What does an author start with?
25—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
27—What is the long curved trumpet used for calling cattle?
29—Who wrote "Lays of Ancient Rome"?
30—What Greek beauty was contemporary and rival of Phryne?
32—Who wrote "Moon Calf" and "The Briary Bush"?
35—What is a motion picture studio and its adjoining territory (pl.)?
37—Where was first residence of man?
39—What dish would you be served in Mexico?
41—What is a mark or token by which a thing may be known?
43—In Norse mythology, who was a brother of Völund?
45—Who helped her lover, Jason, to win Golden Fleece?
47—What is the foot lever of a piano?
50—What is a genus of ducks remarkable for beautiful plumage?
52—Who is heroine of Puccini's "La Boheme"?
54—What is Dr. Grenvil's singing voice in opera "La Traviata"?
56—What would you call the keeper of a door lock?
58—What is a favorite beverage in China?
61—What is a symbol for silicon?
63—Senior (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements

Peace of Mind

You can no more filter your mind into purity than you can compress it into calmness; you must keep it pure, if you want to have it pure; and throw no stones into it, if you would have it quiet.—Ruskin.

Quotation for Today

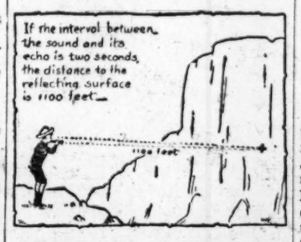
ONCE we thought work was a curse; then it came to us that it was a necessary evil; and yesterday the truth dawned upon us that it is a blessed privilege.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes an Echo Talk Back?

Sound travels in waves; and when the waves strike a reflecting surface they are bounced back, so to speak, much as a ball thrown against a wall bounces back. When the sound waves return to the point of origin, an echo is heard.

Not all surfaces reflect sound. Some surfaces, such as soft, porous materials, absorb sound instead of reflecting it. Hard, smooth, flat surfaces, such as perpendicular cliffs, walls, etc., are good reflectors of sound. A concave smooth surface is even better as a sound reflector; and that is why band shells are hollowed out instead of flat, for the curved surface concentrates the sound. It is also possible for sound to be reflected again and again by different surfaces. The long reverberation of the thunder's roll is partly due to the repeated reflection of the sound from a series of clouds or mountains.


If the interval between the sound and its echo is two seconds, the distance to the reflecting surface is 1100 feet—
1100 feet

As the distance between the source of the sound and the reflecting surface increases, the sound becomes more distinct, but the volume of the sound decreases. Under ordinary conditions, sound travels in air at a speed of about 1,100 feet per second. Since our ear does not distinguish between sounds that are less than a tenth of a second apart, the echo cannot be distinguished from the original sound if the reflecting surface is less than 60 feet away.

Knowledge of the speed at which sound travels is of use in estimating the distance between the source of the sound and the reflecting surface. Thus, if a person facing a cliff hears an echo in two seconds from the time the sound was made, he will know that the cliff is about 1,100 feet away. This method of estimating distance is of value to ships off a cliff-rimmed shore in a fog. By blowing the whistle and measuring the interval between the whistle and its echo, the navigator can estimate his distance from the shore.—W. P. Keasbey.

Signposts along the King's Highway

What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?—ROMANS 8:31.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Horses . . . Given to the Sun'

During the course of its description of the religious reforms carried out in the reign of King Josiah, and at his express command, the twenty third chapter of Second Kings tells us how the king ordained the removal of "the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun" (verse 11); while later in the same verse we learn that he "burned the chariots of the sun with fire."

It would appear that these horses and chariots of the sun were situated at the western end of the temple, near "the chamber of Nathan-melech." Some suppose the reference to be to a group of statuary, representing the sun's apparent progress across the heavens from dawn to dusk, while others contend that the writer refers to actual horses and chariots used in ceremonial processions with the same thought in mind. In either event their dedication to the sun might be understood as implying pagan worship, and it was natural that Johiah should remove both the horses and the chariots.

Switching Burdens

Revolutions have never lightened the burden of tyranny: They have only shifted it to another shoulder. —George Bernard Shaw.

The Triumph of Peace

Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

Day Dreams

Monitor Camera Club from Henry F. Plate, Upper Darby, Pa.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Has Great Britain solved its unemployment problem by its busy rearmament program?
2. Is it true that Japan has set a definite date for the withdrawal of military forces from China?
3. What report regarding the foreign policy of the United States is branded "a deliberate lie" by President Roosevelt?
4. What man's speech pushed up stock market prices last week?
5. What special rate has been established by American railroads to encourage attendance at the New York and San Francisco Fairs?
6. What action has the United States Embassy in Rome asked the Italian Government to explain?
7. What country is to be managed by 12 "dictators" in the event of an emergency?
8. What significance is attached to the visit of Senator Bérard of France to Burgos, Spain?
9. How many Government employees have been added recently to the U. S. Civil Service list?
10. What is the purpose of the committee of seven outstanding Americans, headed by Justice Reed of the United States Supreme Court?
11. Is it true that the investigations by the Congressional special committee on un-Americanism, headed by Representative Dies, have been disbanded?
12. What country has discontinued the exhibition of American-made films?
13. What is the purpose of the Rhine tests at Duke University? Are they succeeding?
14. Has Britain continued to withhold approval to the United States-owned Pan American Airways to establish a trans-Atlantic terminal in Britain?
15. How soon is the nation-wide purge of the WPA to start, to rid it of all persons not entitled to Government aid?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Still Teaching

Newton Highlands, Mass.

When Aunt Julia, who had taught the sixth grade at the village school for many years, retired from active teaching, she told the Parent-Teachers Association, that she was really just beginning to teach. Many of the men and women who did her honor at the banquet, smiled in love and affection, for she had been their teacher. She had taught them to be honest, to love beauty, and to work.

A little later she asked the men and women whom she had taught, to gather at the Grange Hall one evening. They all came, wondering what she had in mind, for Aunt Julia was famous for her good works, and fearlessness in espousing them.

"We need two things in our village," she said. "We need a building for boys and young men where they can gather in the evenings to play games and read. Boys were never meant to hang around street corners. We need a village park, with grounds for baseball and tennis in summer, and a skating area and hockey rink in winter. It won't cost much money but it will cost some hours of honest work."

The local grain merchant said he would donate one of his warehouses and provide heat. Others gave furniture. A "cleaning bee" was arranged. A man offered a field and part of a grove just outside the village. Several farmers said they would see to the plowing and leveling of the ground.

As the meeting broke up, one man said to another: "Aunt Julia is still our teacher. And she's our teacher because she sees the need of doing good. The world needs teachers like her. If there were enough, the problems we think we have would disappear into thin air."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ananda (ä-nän′-dä)—Youthful King of Siam.

Azcárate, Gen. Juan (hwän äs-kä′-rä-tä) — Mexico's new Ambassador to Germany.

Fakhri Bey al-Nashāshībi (fak-rē′ bā ən-nə-shä′-shē′-bē) —Leader of the Arab Defense Party.

Hatta, Yoshiaki (yō-shē-ä′-kē hä′-tä)—Minister of Commerce and Overseas in the Japanese Cabinet.

Krosigk, Count Lutz Schwerin von (lōōts shvä-rēn′ fōn krō′-zik) — German Minister of Finance.

Martinez, Gen. Maximiliano Hernández (mär′-sē-mē-lē-yä′-nō ēr-nän′-däs mär-tē′-näs)—President of Salvador.

Meng, Dr. Chih (jĭr mŭng)—Director of China Institute in America.

Mielziner, Jo (jō mēl-zē′-nēr) —Stage designer.

Pahlavi, Riza Khan (rĭ-zä′ kän′ pä′-lä-vē)—Shah of Iran.

Togo, Shigenori (shi-gē-nō′-rĭ tō′-kō) — Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Toumanova, Tamara (tə-mä′-rə tōō-mä′-nō-və)—Dancer formerly with the Ballet Russe and now appearing in the musical comedy "Stars in Your Eyes."

Rublee, George (rōōb′-lē)—American who is head of the International Refugee Committee.

Westersheimbi, János Wettstein (yä′-nōsh vĕt′-shtīn vĕs′-tĕrs-hīm′-bē) — Hungarian Minister to Czechoslovakia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Guam (gwäm)—Island possession of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

Rachmaninov, Sergei (räx-mä′-nē-nôf)—Russian composer, pianist, and conductor.

Tannhäuser (tän′-hoi-zĕr)—Opera by Wagner.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin, natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

The License of Friendship

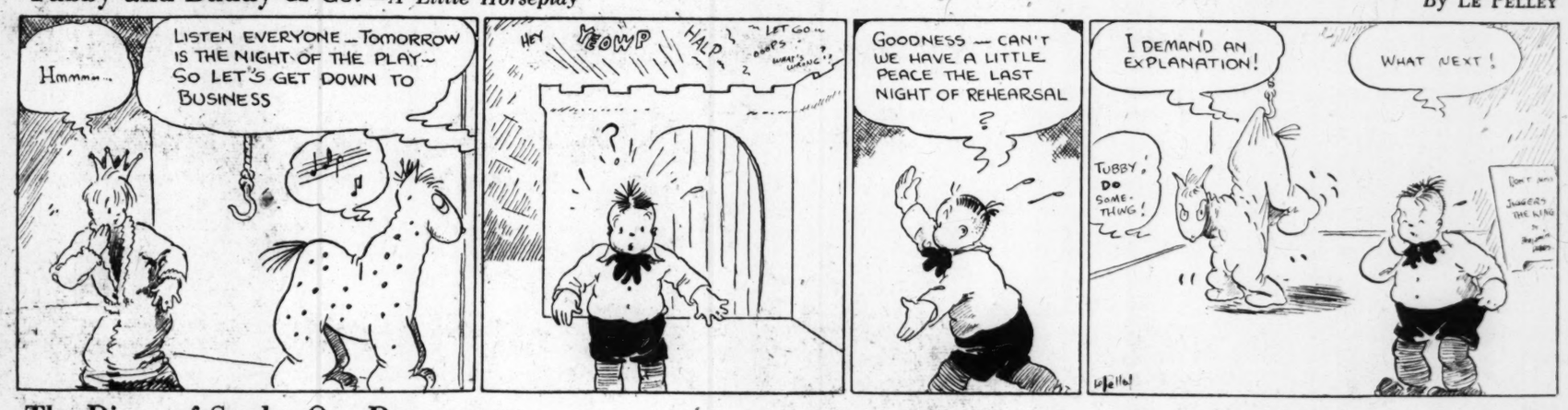
Don't flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates.—O. W. Holmes.

Theirs Not to Question

It is not necessary to ask whether the tears of those who weep are reasonable or not; what is necessary is, to dry their tears.—Maeterlinck.

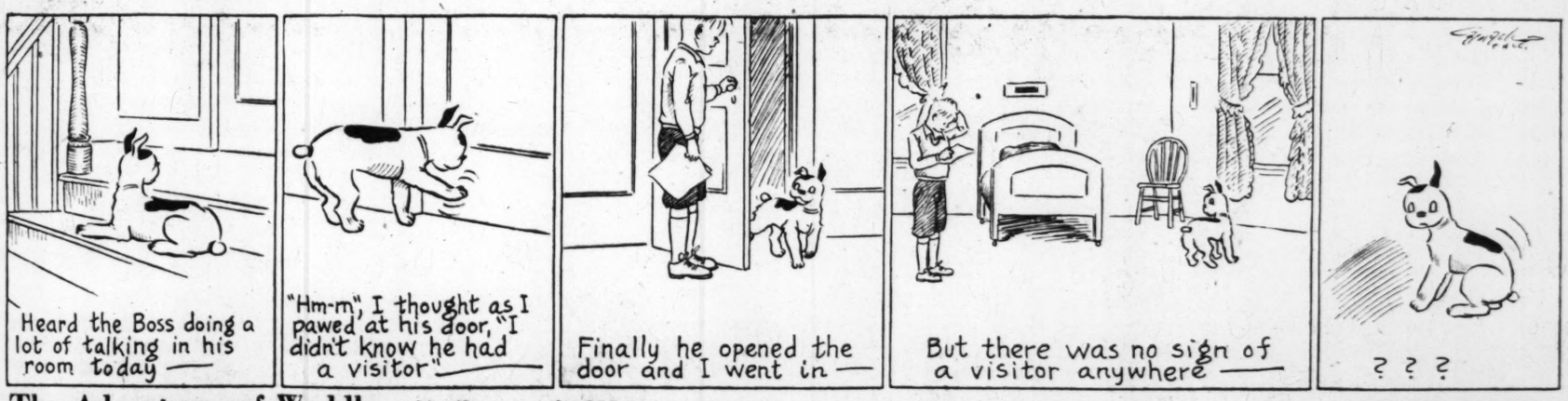
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Horseplay*

By LE PELLEY



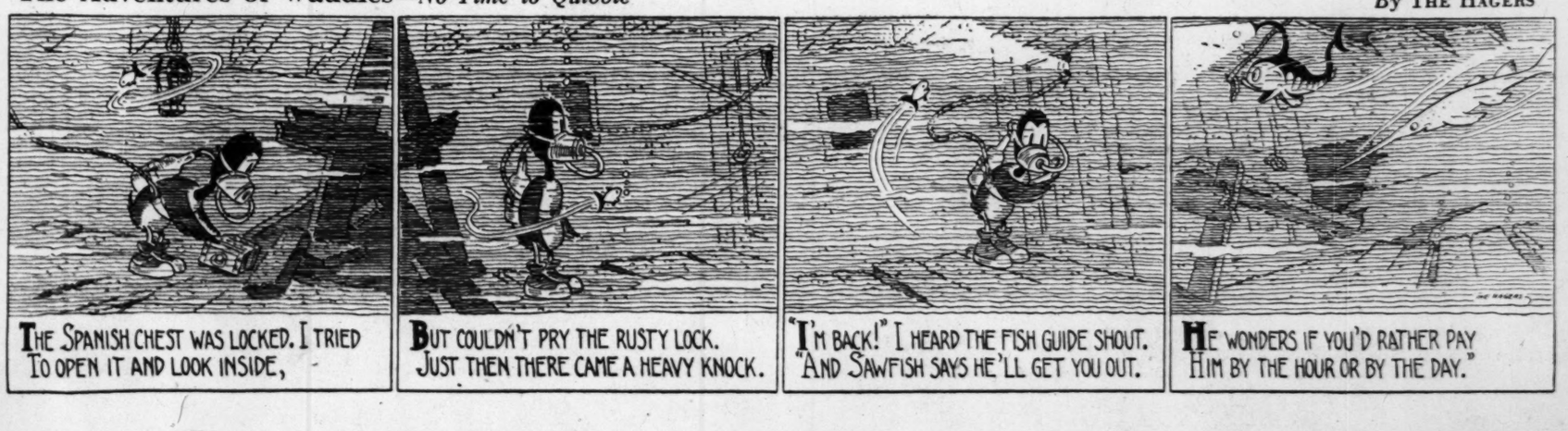
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Puzzled*

By CARMACK


Heard the Boss doing a lot of talking in his room today—
"Hm-m", I thought as I pawed at his door, "I didn't know he had a visitor"—
Finally he opened the door and I went in—
But there was no sign of a visitor anywhere—
? ? ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Time to Quibble*

By THE HAGERS


THE SPANISH CHEST WAS LOCKED. I TRIED TO OPEN IT AND LOOK INSIDE,
BUT COULDN'T PRY THE RUSTY LOCK. JUST THEN THERE CAME A HEAVY KNOCK.
"I'M BACK!" I HEARD THE FISH GUIDE SHOUT. "AND SAWFISH SAYS HE'LL GET YOU OUT.
HE WONDERS IF YOU'D RATHER PAY HIM BY THE HOUR OR BY THE DAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Chestnuts Out of Fires

A CLOSE observer of American affairs recently took a turn around the country and reported: "Ninety per cent of the American people want to stay out of any war in Europe, but already 60 per cent are convinced that they could not." That growing conviction, statistically reflected in public opinion polls since Munich, is the most notable new weight in the scales of international diplomacy. For if Americans decide that they cannot keep out of a war they are more likely to sanction efforts to prevent one.

All this is involved in the oblique battle over foreign policy now being waged in Washington. Because policy is so much a matter of sentiment, and because sentiment is often turned by phrases, the real lines are confused. The isolationists have won a point by attacking secrecy—a word nobody likes. Nor do Americans respond well to the frontier-in-France phrase, which implies another expeditionary force. Say instead—as the President may have said—that France is the first line of defense for American ideals and interests, and there will be wide agreement, and probably approval for supplying planes.

Feeling about foreign policy may be quickly changed too by excitements in Europe, as Munich so amply proved. With Italy's press spokesmen saying that Italian troops will not be withdrawn from Spain before a "political victory" is won, whereas London and Paris have apparently assumed that Mussolini would withdraw as soon as the war was over, the lines are tightened for a new crisis in Europe. Possibly it can be resolved as the British Government hopes by slight concessions to Italy in the way of a free port at Djibouti, a voice in Suez Canal control, and some privileges for Italian residents in Tunisia. But there is no doubt that it will not be resolved until the totalitarian pressures have tested every weak point in the Franco-British diplomatic dike.

In the process American opinion may be aroused as much as in September. In some respects the new diplomatic front comes closer to recognized American interests. Certainly there would be wide American resistance to new channels for Fascistic influence on Latin America, such as would be provided by any permanent Italian or German control of Spain.

The extent to which American feeling—and policy—is affected by events in Europe ought to help Americans to understand that it may be to their advantage to influence the world balance of power in advance of war. If, as Herbert Hoover says, the United States cannot stay out of war if London and Paris are bombed (and the bombing would come into American living rooms on the radio) then there may be wisdom in moving so as to prevent a situation where bombing would be attempted.

That apparently is President Roosevelt's thought. How the United States can move, whether it can, at a safer distance, provide the firmer side of an armed appeasement policy while London continues the appeasement side, is still very much in doubt. How the American public responds to events in the next few weeks or days may be determining. But it should be recognized that if America is, willy nilly, tied somewhat to democratic policy, there may be merit in saying something about that policy. It is more than a question of pulling chestnuts out of the fire; it is rather a matter of trying to damp down a fire which already makes Americans warm.

Clam Chowder, With—

MAINE'S Legislature is asked to approve Representative Cleveland Sleeper's bill prohibiting use of tomatoes in clam chowder, and the battle of editorial opinion is on. As might be expected, the home of the "Manhattan Chowder" rises to the defense of that "love apple" so anciently in disfavor. The New York Herald Tribune asserts the chowder originated there, not in New England that tomatoes have always been an indispensable item in its proper presentation. The Sun, more mild in its position, admits there are two good kinds, one made with milk, the other with tomatoes.

The Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette declares: "Eventually the Maine principle will triumph. Let the tomato stick to its salads!" While the Hartford (Conn.) Courant points to New Jersey as the real offender with its "Bully Clam Chowder," comprising large, juicy clams, ground tomatoes, green peppers, onions, parsley, spices, salt and pepper. The Bangor (Maine) Daily News suggests the penalty for using tomatoes be severe—something like having to dig a barrel of clams at high tide.

New England is aroused, but we have an idea the question will be resolved in such a way that the gastronomically-partisan summer visitor to Yankee-land will be able to spend his money with ease for clam chowder—with or without tomatoes.

A YOUNG LADY who never understood baseball very well anyway is puzzled even at this season of the year as to how Brooklyn ever gets the Dodgers all signed up.

TVA Makes a Fair Purchase

FEARS that the Government power program in the United States was aimed at virtual confiscation of private investments in electrical utility systems should be set at rest by the agreement that has just been reached between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation for transfer of the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company.

The figure of roundly $80,000,000 that has been agreed upon seems a very fair one. It allows full face value of all the bonds and preferred stock of the Tennessee company and in addition provides about $8,000,000 for the holding company's equity in the common stock. From previous rate-making valuations and in view of depreciation, this appears reasonably in accord with the physical worth of the property, including a going-concern value.

This is a settlement reached after months of negotiation and after the Government had been placed in a commanding position as the result of the recent TVA decision by the United States Supreme Court. By inference from it a fair attitude may be expected in the remaining question of marking out a boundary for TVA power operations in the acquisition of parts of the adjoining utility systems from the Commonwealth and Southern in Alabama and Mississippi.

Fashion's Forelock

THE morning paper says that spring will see bangs being worn again, and the hair "definitely down." It is safe to venture that every sweet young thing—and her elder sister, too—has already made the calculations necessary to bring her own locks in line once more. Perhaps her mother, having developed a philosophy in such matters, will smile knowingly and quote classically, "I do not set my life at a pin's fee." Meaning, of course, the hairpin!

Of all the world's dictators, Fashion remains the most fickle and the most permanent. Back in Nero's day, long hair enjoyed the preference; but both before and after his time other styles were in authority. One can only deduce that if a woman's hair be her crowning glory, it must also be true that uneasy lies the head that wears it.

To office and to school one day they scuff in low-heeled boots, with rakish cuts done up in peasant scarves, and the very next they startle with a demure glance out of Godey's Lady's Book with upswept curls and a lover's lock! The labor must be frightful, and the cost excessive. Likewise excessive the time to train "each particular hair to stand on end, like Quilles upon the fretfull Porpentine."

Up and down, off the face, under the hat, page boy, wind-blown, short, long, now free and flowing, now close plastered to the head. It must be very hairassing! But what to do? What, indeed, but to bear with them, remembering "a man's a man for a' that"—and so's a woman, too!

Dance of the Wavelengths

BROADCASTING on ether waves measuring less than one yard from crest to crest has long been restricted by the inherent limits of the radio tube as we know it. Now the stepping of radio down to shorter and shorter wavelengths has opened up vast new fields for useful work. The important step, from ten meters down to one meter, for example, provided areas for television, Armstrong's staticless radio and an accurate aviation altimeter, among other things.

Researchers saw even greater possibilities below this area if only radio tubes would handle still shorter waves. Now comes an invention—the "Rhumbatron"—from Stanford University, California, which easily produces wavelengths down to four inches with great power and thereby promises to revolutionize the communication art. It may turn out to be the most important radio invention since De Forest invented the present radio tube in 1906.

Like many inventions, the new device resulted from work toward an entirely different object. William W. Hansen, associate physics professor at Stanford, was working out a new way to smash atoms when he hit upon an idea which he saw had other possibilities. From that point two brothers, Russell and Sigurd Varian, the latter an aviation expert, decided to carry on experiments in the direction of ultra-short-wave transmission, particularly as it held out hopes for better navigational aids for aviation. The experiments were successful.

As to the name, the action of the electrons reminded the Varian brothers of the dance called the Rhumba. Jokingly they called the device the "Rhumbatron." Then, to put a proper professional beard of dignity on the invention, they called in a professor of Greek. But he reported that though Rhumba might be a dance to them, it actually was a good Greek word for rhythm and motion. A perfect description, the name stuck, and we have "Rhumbatron." But more important, we have a vast new land of exploration in electrical communication opened up just when it was needed.

A Lesson in Geology

From a wood engraving by Thomas Nason; Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop

FATHER was building a granary. The lumber: beams and siding, shingles and floor boards, he had hauled from town, and these lay now in resinous-smelling piles, awaiting hammer and saw. But for the foundation he would spend no money, only a day of travel and labor; and this was something of a triumph in a prairie country where one might go for miles without ever finding a rock to shy at a post.

It was only by driving out into the uninhabited prairie, some distance to the south and west of our homestead, that rock seekers came upon an outcropping of limestone on the side of a hill. The land was still unclaimed, so that anyone who wished might quarry for himself whatever he required.

* * *

We were wild with delight when Father said we might go with him to the rock bank. We set off early in the morning, with our sunbonnet strings neatly tied and our promises not to get in the way fervently made. A short road that we knew and a long one that we did not stretched before us. Even Ruby and Rhoda, that unexcitable team, appeared to share the morning exhilaration and trotted off briskly, the wagon rattling behind them. Father, happy as a man is when he has before him a prospect of building something, burst into song—off-key, I am afraid, but that meant nothing to his uncritical audience:

Grasshopper sittin' on a sweet 'tater vine—

We waited in ecstasy for the turk-eye gobbler to come sneakin' up behind and pick that grasshopper off the sweet 'tater vine. Father may have had a tendency to linger a long time on one note, but he had a fine dramatic feeling for the climax.

After a mile or two we turned off the road and struck out across the open country. There was neither field nor fence to hinder us. The short grass sprang back into place after our wagon wheels had passed, and the horses' unshod feet left no tracks.

* * *

Almost at once it was as if we had passed into a region lost to time; for in a treeless country there is nothing to indicate either age or youth, no saplings to mark new growth, no thick-boled giants to suggest years past. The grass and flowers grow each season and wither, being perpetually renewed but seeming always the same, and the long cut banks of the draws reveal no changes. The wind moved, and the jack rabbits, leaping away before our approach, but everything else was constant, nor could we imagine that it had been or would be different.

As the hours passed our sunbonnets blew back upon our shoulders, exposing our faces to the sun and wind. Father tried awkwardly to readjust them and, concerned that we were weary, promised that we would soon be there. Finally he stopped beside a deep cut in a hillside, where tracks of other vehicles showed. Someone had set off a blast of powder recently, so the rocks lay scattered around, and Father was glad of this, for it made his task easier.

While he selected and lifted stones into the wagon, we examined the broken fragments curiously. We knew little of rocks or their uses, but now we saw that they were objects to be studied, showing as they did strange flecks of color and odd markings.

Presently we made an exciting discovery. We had a clam shell among our treasures at home and here, on a rock, we found the same markings, but no shell. Here was a mystery that we laid at first to chance, but when we found it repeated we took the rock to Father, who was leaning against the wagon wheel for a moment to rest.

* * *

"What is this that looks like a shell?" Sister asked.

Father was never quick to answer. He stopped now to stare off across the prairie, and lifted his hat to let the cool air blow through his hair.

"I've heard this country was all under water once," he ventured. "Likely there were fish and clams swimming around right where we're standing, millions of years ago, and some of them got imbedded in the rocks. You ask your mother; she knows more about such things than I do."

Under water! This dry prairie! It was something to think about all the way home and for many a day after, something to shatter the timelessness; for what a change had been here! A million years was something we could not envisage, but those long vanished waves could come into our minds and make the prairie forever different than it had been when we set out in the morning.

MARY ZIRKLE

Mirror of World Opinion

Parole System Justified

IT IS interesting to hear the comments of Chief Justice W. H. Folland of Utah with reference to the parole board in this State. He said, in addressing a recent meeting of the Salt Lake Kiwanis Club, that "not clemency, not leniency, but the reclaiming of human beings and their rehabilitation as useful members of society" is the primary object of the Utah Board of Pardons.

In presenting his case he pointed out that the construction of more prisons is not the solution to the crime problem, but that the redemption of fallen men and women through a system which will return them to society as constructive citizens, is the only answer. Discussing parolees in Utah, he said that 81 per cent are now employed, although at a low average monthly wage of but $52.15. He added that among those now on probation 94 per cent are employed, their average monthly pay being $59.90. . . .

To first offenders in particular is it of value, for it takes them from the association of hardened convicts of the type that make prisons "schools for crime" and gives them an opportunity to resume a respectable position in society and to make good by benefiting from mistakes of the past. After all, in a civilized and Christian state, the ultimate welfare of society at large is the greatest consideration. That welfare depends upon the acts of the individuals who make up society. To rehabilitate one man, means to bestow a blessing upon all, and more especially to his family—his wife, his sons and daughters. If he becomes a good father, the chances are that his children will be law abiding and useful citizens. To endeavor to reform criminals into useful citizens is the only sensible thing to do. Parole is a factor in that process.—*Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Wide Horizon

New Frontiers for Foreign Policy

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TWO things emerge most clearly from the past week's stirring events in Washington: First, the Administration is warning Germany, Italy, and Japan and encouraging Britain and France, in a sense which in 1914 on the part of either Britain or the United States would probably have averted a world war.

Second, and quite as important, American public opinion has its opportunity at this early stage to say what it thinks of the new definition of policy.

The second factor has already come into operation. Beyond a doubt the President's hot denial of the frontier-in-France phrase, after it went uncontradicted for almost three days, was in response to a certain uneasiness in senatorial and public opinion.

It is historically important that the United States has in the White House today one of its most skilled students of public opinion. It did not have such a student in 1919, when the world reached its most important turning point, nor in 1931, when today's explosive nations began their march.

The democratic process which made President Roosevelt deny the stinging headline phrase that had rocked the world for three days has only just started to operate. We are about to hear in the Senate various hot attacks on the President. The opposition is not fortunate in its spokesmen, on the whole. The two men who should be most penetrating critics of Roosevelt foreign policy—Herbert Hoover and Henry L. Stimson—approve it in surprisingly large measure.

Though Mr. Hoover last week made a speech which was in appearance critical, it included two smashing statements: that the American people would join in a European war if aggressive nations engaged in air bombing of civilian populations, and that the Neutrality Act ought to be amended to prevent giving aid to an aggressor. London and Paris could ask for nothing more. Mr. Stimson has not only supported the main lines of the Roosevelt foreign policy thus far, but he has advocated more vigorous action. Both opposition leaders, therefore, support the warning the President has given possible aggressors, though they may differ on means of application.

* * *

But of course neither Mr. Hoover nor Mr. Stimson expresses the principal opposition, or qualification, which will operate upon the President's foreign policy. That will come from the grass-roots, from the common man, from people otherwise often for Roosevelt and may be expressed to some degree in the Senate. For there is no doubt that the Nation is generally isolationist, a fact which the President recognized but did not disarm when he put "no foreign entanglements" as the first of his four foreign policy points.

Isolationism may be the center of American foreign policy. It is definitely not the circumference. That circumference is constantly expanding and contracting. The President hazily bounded the outer reaches when, in his fourth point, he said the American people sympathized with the independence of all nations. Yes, but what does "sympathize" mean? How do you express it in action?

Mr. Roosevelt is expressing it regularly in speeches, statements, and leading acts, all of which say to the aggressors, if they have any meaning at all, that the United States will be siding against them in the event of a world war.

But the effect of such expression is ultimately controlled by one thing: the extent to which it is shared by the American people. Hence Mr. Roosevelt's withdrawal of the frontier phrase was of much importance, both here and in Rome and Berlin. To the policymakers in those capitals it must have brought two reactions: "Ah, ha! Roosevelt has to recede!" and: "Oh, oh! Roosevelt is keeping in touch with his public opinion."

* * *

And so the coming days will be of extreme importance, for they will show the depth of senatorial criticism of the President's policy, as well as the same critics' attitude toward the aggressors, and something of popular opinion on the same subjects.

At his Friday's press conference, the President said there was no reason why his foreign policy should be dragged at this juncture into the 1940 presidential campaign. That goes both ways. It would be unpatriotic and dangerous for senatorial critics to damage the weight and usefulness of the United States in this world crisis just because they wish to "smear" Mr. Roosevelt for 1940. But it would be just as unpatriotic for Mr. Roosevelt to seek to promote himself a third term by throwing his weight about internationally.

Of the third-term prospect, there seems less likelihood than ever. If a world war should break out, of course all ordinary rules of political analysis go by the board. But barring that extremity, yesterday's Gallup Poll was quite indicative. Dr. Gallup has charted the President's fluctuating standing with impressive accuracy from 1934 to 1936, and of course since. Now he publishes a third-term poll, just a year before the nominating campaign will be in full swing. It shows 69 per cent of American voters against a third term for President Roosevelt. This total, over two thirds, parallels the Gallup analysis of last November's vote, which showed positive Republican gains in thirty-six out of the forty-eight states, including the solid South.

If the signs, therefore, point to somebody other than Mr. Roosevelt in the White House in 1941, do they indicate any instability in his foreign policy? Not perceptibly. If public opinion confirms the present "positive" foreign policy in the critical weeks ahead, it will be on a road from which there are few detours, no matter who is President.

Are State Lotteries Benefits?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor carried the news that the French State Lottery, after years of support, ceased to exist during the French financial crisis in October, 1938. It was suggested that it had been recognized by the French people that it was more a liability than an asset to the State, and this seems to be the obvious inference to draw.

From across the seas comes an interesting sequel. In a sub-leader in the Johannesburg (Transvaal) "Star" last week under the caption "A Lottery Paradox," some interesting facts are brought to light. For many years a certain section of the South African public has been agitating for a State Lottery and, the "Star" points out, Australia has been quoted in support of their plea. The article points out, however, that the Australians are themselves at loggerheads over the matter. New South Wales has had State Lotteries since 1931, the hospitals and State receiving nearly $3,700,000 annually from that source, with further aid for the hospitals from consolidated revenue. In Victoria (Australia), it adds, charity collections can no longer support the hospitals, but the Prime Minister has rejected a proposal for a State Lottery, which he considers would be detrimental to the youth of the country and the "Star" presumes he has the experience of other States to support him in this view.

It is further pointed out that, despite the aid received from their State Lottery, New South Wales has found it necessary to impose a higher tax for hospital and charity maintenance than any other Australasian State. This fact, the "Star" considers, may be seized upon by the opponents of lotteries as proof of the contention that there is more sickness in countries where lotteries run!

Another interesting point is the entire absence of reference to the Lourenco Marques lottery just over the border from the Transvaal, from whence it derives most of its revenue. This lottery was started by a Roman Catholic padre many years ago in an effort to secure monies for charitable works in the Colony. This lottery is now controlled by the Central Commission for Social Assistance who, unhappily, let it out to commercial firms. It is run monthly and £1,835 gold is given over to the Public Benefit Society after each draw. This figure is roughly 10 per cent of the total takings. That it has not solved the problem for which it was started can be gathered from the appearance of beggars on the city streets, and the number of uncared-for lepers in the native villages in the District.

It is illegal and punishable for residents of the Union of South Africa to indulge in lotteries or to be in possession of lottery tickets, yet this correspondent can reliably state that practically every daily mail train from Lourenco Marques to the Union carries tickets, in some cases for judges, police, and post office officials, all of whom are supposed to be engaged in the destruction of this form of gambling.

This seems to support the contention that true abstinence does not come from enforcement but rather by individual understanding and demonstration, and it seems to point to the failure of the churches to bring that understanding to their congregations. The human mind is inclined to rebel against the "Thou-shalt-not's" unless an understandable reason for abstinence is forthcoming, and only when it is generally accepted that the Divine Mind alone can supply all human needs, and that abundantly, will the final desire for lotteries and games of chance disappear. DENIS J. G. FITZ-PATRICK

Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa

Pictures of Mt. Steele

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I make a correction? In your recent issue appeared an article titled "Seeking a Place in Midnight Sun," accompanied by several photographs. The upper picture had the caption: "General view of Mt. Steele, only known photograph of the hitherto unexplored mountain, taken by Mrs. Walter A. Wood, Jr., whose husband led the first expedition which scaled the summit."

It is my personal knowledge that there are at least two or three other existing photographs in the possession of Bradford Washburn and Robert Hicks Bates who scaled Mt. Steele and also the hitherto unclimbed Mt. Lucania in the summer of 1937. Mr. Washburn again returned to map this territory during the past summer and fall.

C. THEODORE HOUPT

University of Pennsylvania

A House That Knew Lincoln

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the arrival of February, there comes to remembrance two great Americans, whose birthdays occur in that month—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. To one whose early years were spent in central Illinois, the thought of Abraham Lincoln is naturally uppermost.

It has been said many times, "I knew Lincoln," or "I saw Lincoln." One of my earliest memories is that of an old house, which I might say "knew Lincoln."

This house stood in a square in our town, which we called "Stipp's lot." Owned by an eccentric individual, who rarely visited it, but was loath to part with it. Standing shabby and neglected, its doors boarded up, it was the proverbial "deserted house" to the children and it was our delight to stand peering through broken shutters into the dark rooms, which were fully furnished, even to a grand piano covered with dust and cobwebs.

Our interest was not alone, however, because it was a deserted house, but because we had been told that it had been the court house (later converted into a residence) at the time Abraham Lincoln was a "circuit rider," traveling to our town from Springfield and holding court in this very house. A great uncle, who traveled the same route with Lincoln, selling harness, told us many times of hearing Lincoln tell his stories, as they sat evenings in the taverns. So, as we looked into the large drawing room with its open staircase, we had visions of the tall Lincoln passing up and down these stairs.

Some may have guessed that the town I speak of is Bloomington, Illinois, where Lincoln delivered what has since been called "The Lost Speech," for it is said that the listeners were so carried away by the words of this great man that pen and note book of the reporter lay unheeded. (MRS.) RUTH R. RAUB

Los Angeles, Calif.